PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLES MILK

No. 54,269.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8-30 P.M.				
1907.				
30th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509	......	......
14th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
28th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	......	....
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610	......	......
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284	......	......
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
29th „	ARCADIA	6603	......	......
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951	......	......
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	......	......
11th „	EGYPT	7912	......	......
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, sailing at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. 1907.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	15th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	15th Jan. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	15th Feb. 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa* and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
*CAPRI	6,000	......	17th Dec. 1907.
LEVANZO	5,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	......	17th Feb. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

EXTRA DEPARTURE TO GENOA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	......	about 20th Dec. 1907.

Good and Cheap Single Saloon Accommodation.

*The S. S. Capri, leaving on 17th Dec. will call at Penang for Singapore Passengers.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
No. 15, Hornby Road

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
DUMRA	2,170	Mon. 2nd Dec.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 28th Nov.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 29th Nov.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd Dec., calling at Verawal, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th Nov., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing about 7th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
26th November, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1907
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Dec. 1907
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec.
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	480	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	City of Karachi	..	...	21 Nov.	3 Dec.	27 Dec.
	City of Madrid	...	3 Dec.	11 Dec.	21 Dec.	15Jan08
	City of Glasgow	...	15 „	25 „	4 Jan.08	28 „

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
†	City of London	...	...	7 Dec.	...	12 Jan.
‡	Trafford Hall	...	22 Nov.	28 „	...	18 „
	City of Calcutta	..	5 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	2 April
	City of London	...	15 „	24 „	..	15 „
	City of Glasgow	...	10 Mar.	18 April	...	10 May

† For Antwerp and London.
‡ For Havre and Liverpool.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
AG. AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 117,50,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

MORENAS & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1835,
BOMBAY.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have REMOVED TO

NO. 111 MEDOWS STREET.

MORENAS and Co. have spared no expense to make the new premises Cool and Comfortable for their Patrons.

ICES AND CONFECTIONERY.
TEA AND COFFEE.
BEER, WINES & SPIRITS.

All of the finest Quality and of the most popular Brands.

"It is the first race in which I have had so little tyre trouble."—So says

Baron de Caters, winner of the classic race, the

CIRCUIT DES ARDENNES,

ON **DUNLOP** TYRES.

EXTRACT.	TRANSLATION.
J'atteste volontiers que les Pneus Dunlop m'ont donne la plus grande satisfaction lors de la Course du Circuit des Ardennes. Durant toute cette course je n'ai eu que deux crevaisons. C'est la premiere course ou j'ai eu si peu d'ennuis du fait des Pneus.	I willingly certify that the Dunlop tyres have given the greatest satisfaction in the Circuit des Ardennes race. During the whole race I had only two punctures. It is the first race in which I have had so little tyre trouble.
(Sd.) Baron de Caters.	(Sd.) Baron de Caters.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET, GRATIS AND POST FREE.

DUNLOP TYRE Co., Ltd.,
49, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, AND 14, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, CHESTNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, and MUSCATEL RAISINS, all guaranteed fresh, and of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL, and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, "the Genuine," only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, WORK BASKETS, etc., always in stock and in great demand.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Phillippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
Agent
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.......... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... „ 24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND .... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ...... „ 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London
Lyons
New York
San Francisco
Honolulu (Hawaii)
Shanghai
Hongkong
Hankow
Tientsin
Peking
Newchwang
Chefoo
Tiehling
Changchun
Antung-Hsien
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Fengtien
Liaoyang
Dairen (Dalny)
KOBE
Osaka
Tokyo
Nagasaki
Bombay

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

A POLICY THAT SPEAKS.

BEFORE proposing or LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.

For full particulars apply to—

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Resident Agents,
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

N.B.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, and able CANVASSERS REQUIRED for Bombay, Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces, on good remuneration.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE TO-DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. ADOLF WEGELIN TO SIGN our Firm per procuration.

A. MORITZ & CO.

BOMBAY, 25TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the undermentioned will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, Fort St. George, up to 2 P. M. on 12th December, 1907. For further particulars, see page 1543 of Fort St. George Gazette, dated 19th November, 1907.

Iron wrought scrap	cwts.	880
Iron tyre	cwts.	120

M. B. BICKNELL, MAJOR, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

MADRAS ARSENAL,
21ST NOV., 1907.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 110 of 1907.

KEVALA DHANA and COMPANY, a firm, carrying on business at Bhendy Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay...... Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

1 DAMODHAR GOVINDRAO, 2 DINANATH GOVINDRAO, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at 8th Kamatipura Street, and 3 LAXMAN GOVINDRAO, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Thana, outside the Fort of Bombay......................Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 10th day of August 1907, it was ordered *inter alia* that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiffs compensation for the use and occupation of certain properties situate at 8 Kamatipura Street, at the rate of Rupes Ten per month from 12th day of September, 1906, until possession of the said properties was given and that the Defendants should pay to the plaintiffs their costs of this suit when taxed.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 17th day of October, 1907, certain moveable property consisting of household furniture, glassware, copper and brass pots, silver ornaments, etc., was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on THURSDAY, the 19th day of December, 1907, at the hour of 3 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of moveable property issued in the above Suit on the 23rd day of November, 1907, the Undersigned will put up FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at 8 Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort, the moveable property aforesaid or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the amount of decree for the use and occupation of the said properties from 10th September, 1906, to 9th October, 1907, inclusive of costs (Rs. 1,843) costs of previous execution (Rs. 94-5) and cost of warrant for sale (Rs. 23) together with further compensation at the rate of Rs. 10 per month from 10th October, 1907, till 19th October, 1907, the date when possession of the said properties was given (Rs. 3-3 7.)

The price of each lot to be paid for at the time of Sale.

For further information application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 26th day of November, 1907.

EUST FERRERS NICHOLSON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SOLOMON J. JUDAH, Esq.,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

X'MAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS' RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a FARE and A HALF will be issued between any two stations, on the G. I. P. Railway (except for passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan, both inclusive), from the 1st to the 31st December, 1907, both inclusive, and will be available for completion of the Return journey upto midnight of the 26th January, 1908.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

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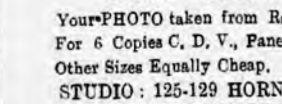

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE CORNER OF THE GUN BOW STREET AND PARSEE BAZAAR ST., FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th November, 1907, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.), sell at the premises by Public Auction, the following immoveable property by order of the executors of the late Mr. Dorabji Pallonji Powvala.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the message tenement or range of shops and offices standing thereon situate lying and being at the corner of Gun Bow Street and Parsee Bazaar Street in the Registration district and sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 217 2/9 square yards or thereabouts (of which 201 square yards or thereabouts are of quit and ground rent tenure and 16 2/9 square yards being the portion on which steps are situate are of sufferance tenure) and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's Old Nos. 357 and 357, New Nos. 5318 and 5319, Old Survey Nos. 583 and 539 and New Survey No. 9104 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A. Ward No. 1571, Street Nos. 134, 136, 133, 140, Parsee Bazar Street and 77-79-81 & 83 Gun Bow Street and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the aforesaid Parsee Bazar Street, on or towards the west by the property of Dhunjibhoy Dorabji Powvala and Pestonji Dorabji Powvala, on or towards the north by the aforesaid Gun Bow Street, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Dhunbaiji, daugher of Manekji Muncherji and [illegible] the property of Dinshaw Dorabji Mistri [illegible] premises are at present in the occupation of [illegible] executors and their tenants.

[illegible] particulars and conditions of sale [illegible] be made to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwarji [illegible] attorneys for the said executors at their [illegible] K. Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, next to Sethna Cottage, behind B. B. and C. I. R. Mahalaxmee Station, the valuable and handsome artistic design teak and blackwood household furniture made to order, such as drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, sideboard, dinner waggon, English bedsteads, single and double almirahs, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, cottage piano by Ronish, glassware, crockery-ware, best plated-ware, ice box with filter, large size bronze horse with pair of candelabra, large coal cooking stove, Chambers' Encyclopædia and Encyclopædia Britannica in revolving case, books, 400 days' gold gilt time-piece, English made chatwood safe on stand, revolving baloon clock, black-wood old carved chiffoniers, writing desk, teapoys, etc., (suitable for Home Presents), electric lamps, large medicine chest, China jars, lot of photographic kit, such as half plate Lancaster camera, complete, 5½ by 4¼ compound condenser, enlarging camera, lenses, lamp, pocket aluminium cameras, 6 focussing glasses, 6 quarter plate negative protectors, accumulator for motors (Fullmen), retouching desk, 6 double darkslides, glazing machine, a lot of unused negative plates, chemicals, microscope, scale, etc., a collection of choice and rare garden plants in tubs, 12 large size rubber plants in tubs, also palms, roses, orchards, etc., bicycle, ginricksha, garden tools, etc., the property of F. H. STELLING, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY FINE WHITE JEEVAN PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Fort by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Mulchand Hemraj and Asanand Maganmul and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Arab Hasan-bin-Sale-bin-Numan:

1 Bundle very fine white Jeevan Pearls about 330 Poona chows.

and

1 Bundle Sidh Pearls about 70 chows.

In small lots to suit buyers a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the pearls cleared within 3 days from the date of sale. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, for the mortgagees at their Office, old Secretariat, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

The above lots are on view at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE WHITE ROUND JEEWAN PEARLS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Abdul Wahab bin Ebrahim bin Jamal, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th Nov, 3-30 p. m. (S. T.).

10 Valuable white round Jeewan Pearls weighing about 54 1/4 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. well be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and pearls cleared within two days after the sale.

The Pearls are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

Auction Sale Of Woollen Piece Goods, Ready Made Suits, Hats, Shop Furniture, etc.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. Crawford & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Teffu Bazaar, opposite the Head Police Office, near Crawford Markets, the stock-in-trade of the late Haji Noormahomed Haji Tailor consisting of cashmere, flannel coating, tweed, etc., readymade suits, neckties, collars, trunks, Panama felt and Alpine hats, glassdoor cupboards, stands, etc.

The above is now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY next the 29th Inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Cabins," Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture made to order such as set of dining table and chairs, mirror, sideboard, dinner waggon, drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, English bedsteads, single and double almiras, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes press, cottage piano by Knake in good order, first rate full size slate billiard table by Roberts, with balls, cues, &c., steel wheel rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, powerful waler horse, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, windproof lamps, garden plants, etc., the property of the late D. Duncan, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Minocher Villa (2nd floor), Sassoon Dock Road, Middle Colaba, (behind Mithi Lodge), the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, consisting of set of dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard, dinner-waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble-topped tables and teapoys, bedstead, single and double mirror-door almiras, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, cottage piano by Marks and Co., English Ice box by Bolton, American organ, open carved blackwood chiffonier, writing table, chairs, teapoys, etc., suitable for presents, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, windproof lamps, pictures, Brussell's carpets, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of J. E. Monk, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SEWRI.

Under the directions of Bai Bhikibai and Thakubai widows and Administrices of Hari Dwarkaji Thakur, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY the 1st December, 1907, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Moroba Vithoba, Mukund Moroba and Damji Moroba, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 8th January 1897 and made between the abovenamed mortgages of the first part and the said Hari Dwarkaji Thakur of the other part, the following batty fields, on the premises.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land of batty fields situate at Sewri containing by admeasurements 11548 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 177-218-218, New No. 14358, 14427 and New Survey No. 1-2368 in the name of Moroba Vithoba Patel in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, on or towards the East by the public passage, or towards the West and North by the ground of Narayen Vithoba Patel, on or towards the south by the ground of Haji Elias Haji Mahomed and Luxman Namaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chotubhai, attorneys for the said Bai Bhikibai and Thakubai, at their Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COWASJI PATEL ST., FORT.

Under instructions from Bai Hirabai, widow of Dinshawji Sorabji Bhaya and Mr. Pestonji Byramji Lala, the present trustees of a deed of trust made on the 10th July, 1882, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.—Contd.

sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th December, 1907, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground situate at or near Cowasji Patel Street in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventeen square yards or thereabouts, registered in the name of Jervan Jawas Patell in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under Old No. 234 and under New No. 5098 and under Old Survey Nos. 371 and 372 and under New Survey No. 9003, and secondly, all that piece or parcel of fazendari land containing by admeasurement twenty-two square yards and five ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and of which one Crustna Maccondji Sett is the fazendar, and which piece of land adjoins the land firstly hereinbefore described, together with message, tenement standing partly on the said piece of land firstly hereinbefore described, and partly on the said piece of land secondly hereinbefore described, and which said message was formerly assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 23 and now under No. 28, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—

On or towards the North by the property formerly of Merwanjee Maneckjee Heerjee Wadya and now of Edaljee Hirjeebhoy Sassoona, on the East by the said Cowasjee Patel Street, on the West and South by the property of Pestonjee Bhiccajee, and which said premises are situate within the registratian sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Sorabjee Ruttonjee Bhaya and of his tenants, and now of the tenants of Heerabai, widow of Dinsha Sorabji Bhaya, and Pestonji Byramjee Lala. The trustees appointed by a deed of trust, dated 10th July, 1882.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bicknell Merwanjee and Romer, attorneys for the present trustees, at their Office No. 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Building Plots at Princess Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following very valuable building plots for the term of 999 years:—

Plots Nos.	Approximate Area. Sq. yds.
7	514
22	384
23	347
37	649
53	908
62	533
65	986

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GRAND AUCTION SALE
of
ANTIQUE-IMPERIAL CHINA PORCELAIN.

Under Instructions from E. W. BRYANT, Esq., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction to the Highest Bidder, without limit or reserve the above mentioned collection comprising of vases, caraffes, plates, bowls, etc.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 28th and SATURDAY the 30th November, 1907, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) each day at the carpet Depot, Medows Street, Fort (at the corner of Bell Lane). Ladies are respectfully invited.

Mr. A. M. Jacob, late of Simla, has kindly consented to hold the Hammer.

The property is now on view.

Auction Sale of Cotton Damaged by Fire and Water.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will, on Friday, the 29th instant, at 4 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Colaba:—

27 full pressed bales of cotton damaged by fire and waters re. Kosi to Colaba, invoice No. 67 of 8th April, 1907.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 Handsome strong American built dog-cart just imported suitable for single horse.
1 Second-hand strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Second-hand rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay pony, quiet harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Oonderia Street.

On THURSDAY, the 12th December next, at 4-30 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of Bai Jamnabai, widow of Kooberdass Harichand and Jamkoobai, widow of Atmaram Parshotam, the administratrixes of the property and credits of the said Kooberdass Harichand, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the estate of the late Sulleman Cassam Ahmed Shaebi, the mortgagee, under the power of sale received in the indenture of mortgage, dated 25th April, 1904, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, on the western side of Oondria Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 1357, New No. 8517, Old Survey No. 2483, and New Survey No. 3953, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 291, and Street Nos. 121, 123, containing by admeasurement 743-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a Sweeper's passage, on the west by Oondria Street, on the north by the house of Rungoo Bengali, and on the south by the house of Shaik Edums bin Shaik Hoosain.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at the corner of Church and Bruce Lane, Fort, near St. Thomas' Church.

On TUESDAY, the 17th Dec., next, at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the Owner, to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuages, hereditaments and premises and godowns and stables standing thereon situate in Church Lane, within the Fort in the registration sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 824 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of assessment, under Ward No. 1263 and St. No. 19 and by the Collector of Revenue, under Old No. 1 and New No. 4817 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property known as WALLACE and Co.'s Office, on or towards the West by the said Church Lane, on or towards the North by the St. Thomas' Church, on or towards the South by the Bruce Lane and which said permises are now in the occupation of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.

For
LADIES,
GENTS,
and CHILDREN.

Fresh Stock of SOLA HATS arrived shortly and awaits inspection.

AND

a beautiful display of
HATS
RIBBONS
and HOSIERY, etc., etc.

PROVISION 20 per cent. cheaper than Market Rates.

A VISIT means a lot of saving.

Our prices defy COMPETITION.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING and SHIP DRAUGHTSMEN, wages according to qualifications, continuous employment to suitable men. Apply with copies of Certificates to the Undersigned.

G. H. HEWETT.
Director, Royal Indian Marine,
R. I. M, Dockyard, Bombay.

WANTED

FEMALE HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for the Lady Lansdowne Hospital, Bhopal, C. I. Salary Rs. 50 with annual increments of Rs. 2, free quarters. Apply, stating age, caste, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to the SUPERINTENDENT of the above Hospital

FOR SALE.

FIVE HUNDRED BOMBAY ELECTRIC TRAMWAY Co. 6 per cent. PREFERENCE SHARES.

Apply to—

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial Agents, Bankers and General Merchants,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

A COLLECTION of choice LILY PLANTS including the Daphne, Madonna, Jacobean, Encharis, etc.

Also Stephanotis and other plants, three in half tubs and the rest in pots for Rs. 15.

A TEAKWOOD ALMIRAH and CHEST of DRAWERS, combined. 4 Drawers with Plate Glass half Doors, Rs. 95.

A TEAKWOOD HANGING ALMIRAH, partly fitted with shelves, with plate glass large size Door, Rs. 70.

TEAKWOOD DINNER WAGGON, three shelves with railing, Rs. 20.

GENT'S TEAKWOOD and BLACKWOOD DRESSING TABLE, with good Mirror, etc. Rs. 40.

TEAKWOOD WRITING TABLE, small, 2 Drawers with lock and key. Rs. 13.

All the above in very good condition, and open to reasonable offers. Apply soon to box No. 1715, care of "Bombay Gazette."

LADIES' DRESS MAKING

Executed within the Shortest Notice.

STYLE AND PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED

PRICES VERY CHEAP.

A. FREDOON & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

HAMS! HAMS! HAMS!

JUST RECEIVED, per S. S. "Macedonia," a large consignment, ranging from 7 to 16 lbs.

Rs. 1-1 per lb.

Boiled Rs. 1-8 per lb.

Come and inspect the above at our FORT ESTABLISHMENT, where you will see a large Stock to select from.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings' Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials for removal of building street No 8-9, 10.11, 12-13, 236 246. 1 and 2 Case No. 34, 35, 29 Vilayati Funaswadi, Girgaum Back Road.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed goods, Grain Sweepings, &c.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX. of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of unclaimed bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of sweepings, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, grain sweepings F. P. Bales of cotton, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wadi Bunder Depot.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., Messrs. Menesse and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th Instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain gram, wheat, jowaree, bajree, linseed, basket of bangles, stoneware, waste papers, F. P. cotton bales, sheets, boxes of dyes corrugated iron sheets, bagging, luggage, cement, wooden flank looking glass, books, cigarettes, hemp, cask empty, cask of oil, condemned sheets, and ropes, steel loops, heaps of loose grain, sweepings, and other miscellaneous articles.

Also AT 5, P. M.

At the Railway Co.'s Colaba Goods Depot:
12 Bales Cotton

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LAW BOOKS, NOVELS, ETC.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of December 1907, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), a collection of S. H. law books, and books on other subjects consisting of—Gosh Transfer of Property Act, 1890; Starling's Indian Limitation Act, 3rd Ed., 1895; Shirley's Leading Cases in Common Law, 7th Ed., 1904; Shepherd's Transfer of Property Act, 3rd Ed., 1894; Murzban's Indian Stamp Act, 1899; Pollock's Principles of Contract; Roy's Law of Confession, 1904; Field's Evidence Act; Branson's Digest of Unreported Judgments of the Bombay High Court from 1869 to 1884; Cunningham's Contract Act, 9th Ed., 1902; Starling's Penal Code, 7th Ed., 1897; Russell on Arbitration and Award, 8th Ed., 1900; Desai's Indian Court Fees Act, 1899; Gravenburgh's Unrepealed Acts, 1888 to 1893; Woodman's Digest of Indian Law Cases, 8 vols., 1st Ed., 1887 to 1897; Baden Powell's Land System of British India, Vol. II only. English Law Journal Reports:—Michalmes, 1876 to 1884; Chancery and Privy Council; Bench Peers and Exchequer, 1876 to 1881; Probates, Magistrates' Cases and Statutes, 1877 to 1884; Privy Council Cases; Probate Divorce and Admiralty Cases; The Public statutes of the Realm 39 and 40 Victoria XLV; Magistrates' Cases; Privy Council, Probate and Matrimonial; Admiralty, Eclesiastical statutes, Common Law, besides works of Wilkie Collins, Zola's Novels, illustrated; Macaulay's History of England; Biography of Queen Victoria and other works of fiction, history and biography, etc., including History of the Parsees by Mr. D. F. Karaka, 2 Vols, Through Asia, 2 Vols., by Swen Hedin; one set of 40 volumes, the world's great classics, edited by Justice McCuttry and others; one set 12 Vols. Burton's Arabian Nights, Cassel's History of England 9 Vols.; The Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering in India, by Major J. G. Medley, R. E.

The Books will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BOMBAY, 27TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

GRAND AUCTION SALE

OF

Antique Imperial China Porcelain.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM

E. W. BRYANT, Esq.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

Will sell by Public Auction to the Highest Bidder, without limit or reserve, the above-mentioned Collection, Comprising

VASES, CARAFFES, PLATES, BOWLS, Etc.

ON THE

28th & 30 th November, 1907, at 2-30 p.m.

AT THE

CARPET DEPÔT,
MEADOWS STREET, FORT.
(at the corner of Bell Lane.)

Ladies are respectfully invited.

Mr. A. M. JACOB, late of Simla, has kindly consented to hold the Hammer.

The articles are now on view.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE City Line steamer City of London, 5,693 tons, Captain J Black, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 3,520 tons, Captain F Cammack, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c. with a general cargo.

THE Bombay Japan Line steamer Yetorofu Maru, 3,067 tons, Captain K Sato, will sail to-day for Kobe, &c. with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sealda, 3,437 tons, Captain R Brown, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with a general cargo, 1,530 pilgrims as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1,963 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 280 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine ... Capt James ... R Navy
R I M S Investigator ... R I M

In the stream.

H M S Hyacinth ... Capt A W Heneage ... R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 26.

Vessel	Tons	Captain	Agents
Nirana	2511	Morgan	Graham & Co
Braziliana	2438		[illegible] Cory Bros Co
City of London	5693	Black	K Nixon & Co
Dumra	762	Hirst	M M & Co
Hossince	998	Jenkins	B & P S N Co
Hild	719	Salvesen	F I Campbell & Co
Ipswich	515	Pelling	Shah S N Co
Illasia	339	Alton	M M & Co
Kasan	594	Chappell	M M & Co
Lantara	2157	Aust[illegible]	M M & Co
Nerbudda	1963	Williams	M M & Co
Nadir	2041	Corkhill	T Morrison & Co
Nowshera	1964	Mau[illegible]	M M & Co
Oriental	2885	Palmer	P & O Co
President	2087	Teper	A Strands
Queda	1214	Coo[illegible]	M M & Co
Rehmani	1372	Sto[illegible]	B & P S N Co
Shah Najam	2751	Davison	H A Hassum
Shah Ameer	1922	P[illegible]ding	H A Hassum
Shah Nasir	2455	G[illegible]ant	Shah N N Co
[illegible]head	2992	C[illegible]	Bombay Co
[illegible]tow Hall	2139	[illegible]feria	K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Nov. 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Sinclair	3290	Oliver	Chittagong	28-11	F Muir & Co
C&E Trafford Hall	3456	Hood	K'chi	30-11	K Nixon & Co
D&E Umzumbi	2[illegible]	Mitchell	Dunkirk	29-11	W & A G & Co
F Shahjehan	25[illegible]	Grant	Mauritius	29-11	Haji Hassum
G Naderi	[illegible]11	Gray	Mauritius	30-11	B & P S N Co
H Morocco		Boxhall	Hull	5-12	F Muir & Co
K Yetorofu Maru	[illegible]068	Sato	Kobe	27-11	N Y Kaisha
M Sealda	3438	Brown	Jeddah	27-11	M M & Co
N Farringford	2578	Chaplin	Baltimore	30-11	R A Willis
O Alavi	2324	Geddie	N P		B & P S N Co
P Wendenfels	2810	Reibon	K'chi	30-11	Glade & Co
Q Kaiser	1714	Mob	Durban	2-12	A Strandes
H W P D					
Courland	760	Ebrahim	G Ports	28-11	Bo S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Merton Hall	2727	Prawse	Marseilles	28-11	K Nixon & Co
2 Circassia	4315	Haig	L'Pool	3-12	W & A G & Co
4 Westmu[illegible]der	2781	Duncombe	L'Pool	7-12	W & A G & Co
5 Ashanti	2186	Burrough	N P		K Nixon & Co
6 Culna	[illegible]396	MacConchlan	Antwerp	7-12	M M & Co
7 Mazagon	3279	Hodgson	N P		M M & Co
8 Africa	2565	Badessich	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
10 & 11 Delhi	4784	Andrews	Shanghai	27-11	P & O Co
12 Marmora	5239	Weston	London	6-12	P & O Co
M W D D					
Capri	2781	Belsito	Hongkong	17-12	F & R S N Co
Premier	57	Ahmed	N P		Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Nerbudda s City of London s	Williams Black	Bussreh Nov 13 Karachi Nov 25

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Obra s Wistow Hall s	Cammack Meria	Calcutta &c Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Sealda Brown for Jeddah.
„ Yetorofu Maru-Sato, for Kobe &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer St. Helena for Hull Liverpool &c
„ Hild for Bangkok &c
„ Caledonien for Marseilles

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—33 bales wool, E Sewji ; 6,027 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 70 bales wool, R Dossa and Co ; 13 bales twist H M Mehta and Co. Merton Hall 100 bales hemp E Oomersey.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—18 bales twist W M Mehta and Co

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—80 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rehimtoola ; 80 cwts buffalo horns, G Sucedina ; 19 bales skins P Edulji Boyce and Sons.

FOR GHENT.

Morroco s—2 bales twist H M Mehta and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—5 bales twist, Kahn and Kahn ; 45 cwts ooplute, Dowji Pasoo and Co ; 200 cwts gum, G Sajpal.
Caledonian s—2 cases skins Kahn and Kahn.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—50 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—190 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Marmora s—1 bale carpets, Finlay Muir. and Co.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—400 cwts yellow ochre, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Umzumbie s—4,017 cwts linseed and 17,417 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—1,000 cwts manganese ore, Kidlle Rieve and Co ; 2,008 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Morroco s—bale twist H M Mehta and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sant Helena s—200 tons old iron, N Futehally and Co.
Merton Hall s—5,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 5 bales twist, Kharas Bros ; 1,440 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—150 bales twist, A Schware and Co ; 52 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co ; 38 bales twist, Mowji Mehta Sampat and Co ; 145 cwtoil banum, A Hand Co ; 6 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—300 bales cotton, Walter Pawri and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—2 cwts ivory, A Visram ; 151 cwts cloves, K N Miani, and 30 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 10 chests opium, S J David and Co ; 40 chests opium, M H E Ellias ; 1 chest opium, J Pedar ; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1 chest opium, P and O S N Co ; 10 chests opium, P B Petit and Co ; 14 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 25 chests opium, M H E Ellias ; 2 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—30 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 89 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 137 1/2 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co ; 30 chests opium, S J David and Co ; 12 1/2 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co ; 49 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1 chest opium, P B Petit and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co ; 60 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yetorofu Maru s—134 cwts blood manure, Jeeva and Co ; 12 bales cotton, J A Berkrambee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

374 Detail for the week ending Saturday the 30th instant.
To-day Wednesday the 27th—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m
Dress—Drill order, Uniform, with Forage Caps.
Subject—Route March.
Thursday the 28th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m.
II—"1", "K" and "M" Co's Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m.
Friday the 29th—School of Arms at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.
II—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.
375 Transfer—No 6156 Vol H Wilson, is transferred from "A" to "E" Company with effect from this date.
376 Staff—Extract from Brigade Orders dated 25th November 1907 is published for information :—
No 1570—Furlough and Leave—Temporary leave of absence is granted to Captain A L Cartwright, Adjutant Bombay Vol Rifles, from 26th November to 3rd December 1907.
377 Staff—Lieut N Moberly will perform the duties of Adjutant, during the temporary absence on leave of Capt and Adjt A L Cartwright.

N. Moberly, Lieut,
Acting Adjt, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

346 PROF. CLASS.

Parade at the B V A Club on Wednesday the 27th instant at 7 p m.
Dress—Plain clothes.

347 No. 2 Co.

Gun Drill and Instructions at Mahaluxmi Fort as follows :—
Thursday at 9 p m.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.
Saturday the 30th at 5 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

348 E E Co.

Parade on Wednesday the 27th instant at 6-30 p.m. Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Manning Defence Lights.

349 STRENGTH.

The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the corps and posted to the E E Co.
Sapper B Sawdon.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following is the result of the Spoon Competitions held at Santa Cruz on 24th November 1907 :—

	300 yds.	500 yds.
S Major H Solley	27 Sc=27	31 + 1=32
Gr O M P Clyne	25 Sc=25	32 + 1=33a
*Gr A E Rogers	26 — 2=24	31 — 1=30
Gr W Thomson	25 + 2=27	30 + 3=33*
S I A E Maber	24 + 5=29*	28 + 3=31
Corpl F Hainsworth	23 + 5=28	25 + 4=29
Gr A W Barker	24 + 2=26	25 + 3=28
Sergt T W Vena	26 + 5=31*	22 + 3=25
*Trptr R O Collyer	20 Sc=20	22 + 6=28
Br W Geldart	19 + 5=24	24 + 6=30
Trptr F Trondell	23 — 1=22	18 Sc=18
*Gr F Power	18 Sc=18	16 + 1=17
Gr J C White	19 + 5=24	10 + 6=16
*S I A Williams	12 + 5=17	11 + 6=17
Gr H E Grimshaw	11 + 5=16	10 + 6=16
Gr J E Welsh	13 Sc=13	7 + 1=8
Br C Flack	9 + 3=12	4 + 4=8

* Winners of Spoons—(a) win in Club Cup. The next Spoon Competition will be held at Santa Cruz on the 1st proximo at 200 and 600 yards.

A. W. BARKER, Hon. Sec.,
B. V. A. R. Asso.

ACCORDING to the "Jhang Siyal," an Urdu weekly paper published in the Punjab Colonies, the following is the way people interpret the appearance of the new nickel anna coin :—"The old white coins were of superior metal and round and smooth in shape. They typified the old character of British rule. The new coinage is rough round the edge and uneven ; it is besides of baser metal than silver, which forebodes a deterioration in the character of the Government and its increasing harshness."

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES,
KITCHEN REQUISITES.

STOVE DEPOT.
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *November 25.*] [BOMBAY, *November 26.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	82 3/16	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	95	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	99	1/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	62 3/4		1/8
*Bar Silver in London			
Do. do. 2 months' hence			
Do. in New York	58 3/8		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·26½		1
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·57½		1/4
Do. do. do. New York	4·85 5/8		1/2
Discount Bank of England Rate	7	since	7 inst.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	6 5/8		1/4
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	5 5/8		3/8
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	7 1/2	unchgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	7 1/2	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	4 1/2		1/4
Do. 7-day Market Loans	5 1/4		1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England £300,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 11/16.
The sum of £1,000,000 previously earmarked for the Secretary of State for India has been released.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Firm.
Total Sales	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	24,000
Mid-Americans	6·03+10
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	10 1/16—1/16

Future Delivery prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl
5·67 +10	5·67 +10	5·71 +11	5·73 +11	5·75 +12

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·76 +12	5·78 +13	5·78 +12	5·77 +12

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	53,000 bales
Do. do. last year	68,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	23,000 „
Do. to Continent	40,000 „
Spot Cotton—11·00 unchgd.	

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·72—04
Futures—Month of Mar. 10·45—03
} Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later in consequence of New England Mills curtailment.

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—10 15/16+1/16
Futures—Month of Dec 10·53—01
Do do Jan. 10·50—01
Closing Tone of Futures—Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 5 [illegible]
F. G. „	d. 5 [illegible]
Good „	d. 5 [illegible]

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—40—Nov.-Dec.—London—Done—Canal.
Red Karachi—Nominal.
Tone of Wheat—Steady.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 1,810,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 53½ Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Value—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46¼, Nov.-Dec.—Nominal—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Strong.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 5 7/8—⅛

Rubber—
Para Rubber 3/4 Sellers.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box Sovereigns Gold coins	Rs. 945 2,548	Alexandria	Marmora	A. G. H. A. A. Reza
140 Bars Silver*	2,87,165	London	do	International Bank
68 Bars Silver*	1,45,171	do	do	Yokohama Bank
248 Bars Silver†	5,05,054	do	do	Chartered Bank
71 Bars Silver†	1,44,560	do	Oriental	Mercantile B.

* Imported on the 22nd November 1907
† Imported on the 15th November 1907

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [26TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The Market for Credits opened slightly easier at 1s. 4 3-16d. 3 months' sight and with occasional buyers at 1s. 4 5-32d. 3 months' sight for the mail. Bills had have not been very plentiful for near delivery, but for January a fair business has been reported at 1s. 4 11/32d. 3 months' sight. Banks have been better sellers and 1s. 3 23-32d. T. T. was easily available ; as also was 1s. 3 13-16d. on demand but buyers have been scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 23/32d. to 3/4d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 13/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 3/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 13/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	170 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	139 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	149 3/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight	150 1/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	201

Government Paper :—
The Market opened to-day at Rs. 95 11/16 for cash and the settlement and has improved 1/16 to Rs. 95 3/4. A moderate business has been passing, buyers predominating. Business has also been done for the second settlement, the quotation closing at Rs. 95 11-16. Calcutta advices give their rates as Rs. 95 7/8 ready and Rs. 95 11/16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·12
1st Settlement	„ 95·12
2nd Settlement	„ 95·11

Bullion :—
Reuter gives the New York rate as 3-8 down at 58 3/8. Locally the Market opened at 69 1/8 ex-duty and has improved 1/16 both for ready and forward bars. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	69	3	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	69	9	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Prices opened this morning with little or no change from yesterday's closing rates, the Market being quiet but steady. There has been little doing for forward delivery by shippers and the bazaar has also been quiet. An export house sold fine M. G. Bengals, January delivery. The Market closes quiet as under.

In ready cotton there has been some demand by shippers for new crop, and mills have bought old crop rather more freely.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	273/4	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	266	
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kamptí	232	Jan. 08
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	227/8	
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	217/18	
Fine M. G. Amraoti	217	
Fine M. G. Muttia	203/4	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	198	
Fine M. G. Khandeish	203/4	
Fine M. G. Bengals	196/7	
Fine M. G. Bengals	200	March 08
F. G. H. G. Bengals	196/7	Jan. 08

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	24,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
5·61 —06	5·61 —06	5·65 —06	5·67 —06	5·69 —06
A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	
5·70 —06	5·72 —06	5·71 —07	5·71 —06	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The Market is easier with only a small business passing. We quote :—

	Rs.			
Ready	7	15	0	B. T.
December	„ 8	5	6	B. T.
May	„ 8	9	6	B. T.

RAPESEED—
The Market is quiet but steady with little doing. We quote :—

	Rs.			
Brown Cawnpore	9	4	0	B. T.
Yellow Guzerat	„ 10	6	0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The Market is firm with rather more enquiry and we quote :—

	Rs.		
Bold White 85 p.c.	62	8	0
„ „ 75 p.c.	„ 61	8	0
Black Kutni	„ 54	0	0

Poppyseed :—
Rs. 12 6 0
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—
Rs 39 0 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :—
Rs. 24 12 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—
Rs. 5 6 0 B. T.
Tone—Firmer.

GROUNDNUTS :—
Rs. 46 0 0 Jan.-Feb.
Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—
The Market is quiet but steady and we quote :—
White Delhi, Ap.-May. Rs. 5 15 0 R. T.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,392 1/2
India	60 1/2
Indian Specie Bank	47 1/2
Mills :—	
David	393 3/4
Kohinoor	712 1/2
Maneckji Petit	3,160
Miscellaneous :—	
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	250
Central India Mining	405
Colaba Land and Mill	1,030
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	50
Treacher and Co	610
Railways :—	
Amritsar-Patti	100
Tapti Valley	440

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	5,710	bales.
Wheat	7,026	cwts
Linseed	788	„
Rapeseed	85	„
Gingellyseed	12,554	„
Poppyseed	1,541	„
Groundnuts	500	„
Castorseed	2,325	„
Rice	2,320	„
Myrabollams	4,019	„
Cottonseed	8,814	„
Mowraseed	169	„
Gram	4,251	„
Joowar	181	„
Maize	136	„

THE New York crisis recalls the story of a "run" on a joint-stock Bank in the North of England. One of the depositors, an old lady, appeared at the counter of the bank and demanded payment of the balance of her account. The cashier handed her the amount due in gold, but this she refused, requesting to be paid with notes of the Bank. Receiving these she placed them safely in her satchel, and then, taking up umbrella preparatory to leaving she said in high tones :—"You can break when you like now ; I've got your notes !"

A GOOD story is going the rounds of a French proprietor who found his woods unduly invaded by nutters. After consulting a competent authority, he had a notice-board placed in a conspicuous spot with this inscription :—"Caution—All persons trespassing do so at their own risk. The "Corylus avellana" abounds here and other equally venomous snakes." Since then his hazel nuts ("Corylus avellana" in the musical language of Virgil) have had rest, for not a person ventured, so runs the story, into the wood's shady haunts.

IT TAKES PURE RICH RED BLOOD COURSING THROUGH YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co. 155G, Market, Bombay, No. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ORMEROD—November 20, at Darjeeling, the wife of G. H. Ormerod, Assam-Bengal Ry., of a son.
WHITBY—November 22, at 8-1-3, London Street, Calcutta, the wife of H. B. Whitby, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

KENTISH—November 13, at Mithunguri Assam, suddenly of heart failure, Aurthur Pelham Kentish.
KADIR—November 14, at Calcutta, The wife of Mr. M. A. Kadir, Deputy Magistrate, Howrah.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED ; CREPES—EMBROIDERED ; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

Better than Quinine
KEMP'S
CHIRETTONES.

The cheapest and most effective Tonic and Febrifuge in existence.

Weak?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
No Appetite?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Liver Sluggish?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Fever?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Neuralgia?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Indigestion?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Want a Tonic?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.

Re. 1 per box of 100 x 5 grain tablets. Free delivery anywhere in India for cash with order.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co Ld

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 52m. Sun sets 6h. 0m. High water, 3-29m. 3-26a. Low water, 10-10m., 9-10a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p.m.
Skating Rink, 9-30 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p. m., 8 30 p. m. and 10 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 28th. Last Quarter, 9h. 51-0m. a.m.; Nov. 9th, in Perigee, 11-5h. a. m.; Nov. 25th, in Apogee, 11-3h., a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, November 28.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 53m.; Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 4-16m., 4-45a. ; Low water, 11-56m., 10 32a.

Friday, November 29.—P. & O. Steamer "Peninsular," with English Mails of 15th instant., due to arrive at 7 a.m. Factory Labour Commission Secretariat, 2 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 54m., Sun sets 6h. 0m., High water, 5-21m., 6-20a., Low water, 0-56a.

Saturday, November 30.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p. m. Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, annual communication, Freemason's Hall. Madame Albani's Concert. Sun rises, 6h. 54m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m. ; High water, 6-28m., 7-45a. ; Low water, 0-15m., 1-45a.

Sunday, December 1.—1st Sunday in Advent. Parsi Tower of Silence consecration ceremony at Deolali. Sun rises, 6h. 55m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water 7-35m., 8-45a. Low water, 1-35m., 2-26a.

Monday, December 2.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, 12-48, Church Gate Street, 3-30 p. m. Madame Albani's Concert. Sun rises, 6h 55m., Sun sets, 6h 0m.; High water, 8-28m., 9-35a ; Low water, 2-35m., 3-4a.

Tuesday, December 3.—Madame Albani's Concert. Sun rises, 6h. 56m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 9-17m., 10-20a. ; Low water, 3-25m., 3-41a.

ANTONIO DE SOUZA SCHOOL, MAZAGON.—The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the above school takes place on Thursday the 28th instant at 6 p.m. His Grace the Archbishop Bishop of Damaun will preside.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The paper to be read is "The Oriental Custom of Life-Giving Charity," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M. A., B. L.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt.G. I.P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m to-day :—

March	Le Conquerant	Crol Hume
Overture	Die Irr fahrt Um's Gluck	Suppe
Selection	The Girl From Kays	Caryll
Polka	The Sky Lark	Kessler
Reminiscences of Scotland		Godfrey
Valse	Wiener Frauen	Lehar
Galop	Champagne	Schirbel

BURGLARY IN GIRGAUM.—Dr. F. S. Kapadia, who resides on the second-floor of a house in Charni Road, Girgaum, reported to the Police on Monday night that at 2-30 p.m. he locked up his place and went to his business. He returned shortly after 8 p.m., when he was informed by his wife, who had returned home a little before him, that during their absence some one had broken into their house and having forced open an almirah, had stolen gold jewellery of the value of Rs. 902. On inquiries it was ascertained that a certain bad character was seen in this chawl at 3-45 p.m. that day, and there seems to be no doubt that it is this man that has committed the theft. The Police are making inquiries in the matter.

EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS ENTERTAINMENT.

The Bombay Education Society's High School entertainment given last evening in the hall of the school, Byculla, was in every way successful and was attended to by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Part 1 of the programme consisted of shadowgraphs, card mesmerism and a lightning sketch. Among the other attractive items in the programme were a humorous song entitled "All the days of the week," a duet entitled "I would that my Love," tableaux and a humorous sketch, all of which were greatly applauded by the audience. The Highland Fling by Miss E. Bwye and Miss F. Baylis proved the most interesting item of the evening's programme and was very enthusiastically applauded. The highly successful entertainment terminated with "God Save the King."

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

NEIGHBOURS AT VARIANCE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman delivered judgment in the suit in which Bapuji Narayen Kothare, an accountant in the Bombay Manufacturing Company, his brother Mr. Nanu, a solicitor and his other brother Mr. Shamrao, a merchant, were plaintiffs : the defendants were Parmanand Keshavji, and Mr. Shamrao B. Naik, L. M. S., a medical practitioner. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Nanu Hormasji and Co. (the 2nd plaintiff's firm) appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Chimalal H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs complaint was that windows of their house in Girgaum Road as regarded light and air, were obstructed by a building the second defendant intended to raise in their neighbourhood ; defendants should also be restrained from obstructing the right of way the plaintiffs had over his premises. Since February 1888, the plaintiffs had the easement of light and air ; over 19 years had elapsed ; and in a few months more, their right would have been absolute under Section 15 of the Indian Easements Act. This right of way was enjoyed by them for over 20 years. In the event of the second defendant's structure being allowed to proceed, the rooms in which the windows were situated, would be rendered uncomfortable and uninhabitable ; for the house was used as a family house.

The first defendant said that he had purchased the property to the south of the plaintiff's residence from Janardhan Vishwanath Kothare, on 26th November 1906 ; and conveyed the same to the second defendant a few months later. He was the nominee of the second defendant : prior to the filing of the suit he had apprised plaintiffs of the fact.

The second defendant complained that the plaintiffs had made no mention of, nor taken into account, the obstruction caused to his property by the second plaintiff's house, when it was raised in 1898. He denied the plaintiff's right of way over his property ; also denied that more than three or four windows were "ancient." The vendor, Janardhan Kothare, was a cousin of the plaintiffs, and by his leave and license plaintiffs and their servants used to cross the defendant's lands to an from the second plaintiff's house.

In order to make the position clearer, it is necessary to understand that immediately after the filing of the plaint, attorneys of the plaintiffs wrote to Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, the attorneys for the first defendant Parmanand Keshavji, that they claimed no relief against that defendant ; he was, therefore, out of the case during the hearings.

The situation of the different premises involved in the suit would be easily grasped by bearing in mind the fact that between the plaintiffs' family-house, and the second plaintiff Mr. Nanu's new house, was situated the house bought by Dr. Naik, the second defendant ; the inhabitants of the three plaintiffs' family-house claimed a right of way over Dr. Naik's property from and to their house to the house of Mr. Nanu, the second plaintiff.

The case was heard for eight days. Mr. Justice Beaman delivered a long judgment on Monday afternoon : it took nearly one hour in delivery. The learned Judge held that light and air of about three windows were obstructed in the middle floor (the first storey); this was not a case for injunction, but he allowed Rs. 1,000 as damages to the three plaintiffs from the defendant Dr. Naik. Plaintiffs had failed to prove their claim to the right of way across Dr. Naik's property ; the costs about that part of the suit should be paid by the plaintiffs to Dr. Naik. With this exception, each party to bear his own costs. Reserved costs about the motion, Judge's summons, and so forth, were directed to be made costs in the cause. This last order was made after consulting Mr. Justice Davar on the point.

A VILLAGE TYRANT.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of an appeal preferred by Fakira *alias* Muka bin Balangaoda, who was in September last convicted by Mr. T. D. Fry, Session Judge of Dharwar, of murder, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

The accused was charged with committing the murder of one Ramanna Kodagali at Vadegol in the district of Dharwar on the 2nd October 1905. The deceased was a resident of Vadegol, a small village inhabited almost entirely by Kurbars, the caste to which the accused belonged. Of other castes the village contained but three families, the Lingayet family of the deceased Ramanna, a Mohamedan family, and a Brahmin family. The deceased was described as a village tyrant, and his widow spoke to his unpopularity. On the 2nd October 1905, the deceased left his house and never returned. About a week after his disappearance one Balla, while grazing sheep, found a corpse in the Rudrapad Hills. Information was given, and on the Police proceeding to the spot indicated, they found a body in an advanced state of decomposition. It was buried, but was disinterred on the 12th October, when the Sub-Inspector arrived. Deceased's widow recognised the body as that of her deceased husband by observation of a deformity of the toes and by some bald patches on the head. The Sub-Inspector, on information received, arrested three men, who were convicted and sentenced in Case No. 47 of 1905, each to transportation for life, the convictions and sentences having been confirmed by the High Court in April 1906. The present accused was not seen in his village, and was not found until January 1907, when his extradition was granted from the Nizam's territory. Two witnesses against him stated that, on the night of the murder, they patrolled their fields with the deceased and that all three then sat and rested on some raised groned. They were joined by the accused and three others, who sat by them and smoked; one Sanjiva suddenly siezed the deceased; six or eight more men came up; the witnesses ran away but were brought back; they then saw that ceceased was dead, and in their presence the body was carried away by four men, of whom the present accused was one. Upon the evidence, the Sessions Judge said he had no doubt that the deceased was murdered by a body of the villagers to whom he was obnoxious, and that the accused was among the assailants. The Sessions Judge added that the accused was barely out of his teens when the crime was committed, and was in all probability under the influence of his elder brother the revenue patel of the village. Accused was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said: "We are unable to doubt the propriety of the coviction. The story of conspiracy which the accused tells in his memo of appeal was barely hinted at in the Sessions Court, and was not even suggested in the statement to the committing magistrate ; nor were the defence witnesses invited to support it in any way. The assessors' opinion, ostensibly in favour of acquittal, was in reality one of condemnation as the Sessions Judge has shown. We confirm the conviction and sentence."

SUIT BY A COMMISSION AGENT.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar disposed of a suit brought by Balkirondas Shivlal against Bejnath Ramlal and another. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dyabhai and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants did not appear. Mr. Taleyarkhan stated that the second defendant was dead, and asked that his name should be struck off. The first defendant was at Akola, but refused to accept service of the summons. Plaintiff carried on business in Bombay as a merchant and commission agent and, on behalf of the defendants, purchased and sold cotton as advised by them. He had paid hundies drawn on him by the defendants. The accounts of the dealings were made up to the 1st April 1907, and a sum of Rs. 2,963 was found due to the plaintiff. Since the suit was filed defendants had paid the sum of Rs. 700.

His lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for the balance of Rs. 2,349, with interest and costs, against the first defendant.

THE BOMBAY TAILORING COMPANY.

Yesterday in the High Court the Hon. Mr Justice Beaman heard a suit instituted by the Official Assignee and assignee of the estate of Mahomed Ahmed Ladak, against Ahmedbhai Ebrahim, in which the plaintiff prayed that the right of the parties in a sum of Rs. 12,000 may be ascertained and declared. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that in October 1906, one Abu Dala and the insolvent were carrying on business in partnership under the name of the Bombay Tailoring Company. The defendant, brother-in-law of the insolvent, alleged that on the 16th October 1906, the firm mortgaged to him all the stock-in-trade to secure Rs. 8,000 alleged to have been the execution of the mortgage advanced to the firm. After the execution of the mortgage Abu Dala retired from the firm, and Mahomed Ladak sought the benefit of the Insolvency Act. Defendant claimed to be the mortgagee in possession. With the consent of the plaintiff, the goods in the shop were sold for Rs. 12,000. Defendant then forwarded a statement of account and claimed to charge interest on Rs. 8,000 at the rate of 15 per cent, until October 1908. Plaintiff contended that the defendant was not entitled to the interest till October 1908, or to Rs. 600 for a hundi.

Defendant was a man of means, and if he was allowed to receive the whole amount, the monies now in the hands of the solicitors would be lost to the plaintiff.

The defendant said that he lent to the Bombay Tailoring Company Rs. 8,000 ; that the time for redemption was fixed for two years ; and that he was entitled to interest for the whole period. In agreeing to the immediate sale of the stock-in-trade of the shop he did not in any way relinquish his right to the interest under the deed of mortgage. He had received only Rs. 9,000 from the firm of his late solicitors who had retained Rs. 3,000 till the termination of the suit with defendant's consent. Under the circumstances, defendant submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

His lordship after hearing arguments of counsel passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs 3,100 with general costs except costs of the first issue in regard to the proof of the consideration of the mortgage.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.

In the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavakar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of an appeal preferred by Adivya bin Golappa, who was in October last convicted by Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, of kidnapping a child for its ornaments, and of theft, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for the former offence and to receive twenty stripes for the latter.

The accused was charged with abducting a girl named Irawa, under the age of ten years, and stealing two of her ornaments. The Sessions Judge found upon the evidence that Irawa was under the ago of ten ; that the accused by force took her away from the custody of her parents ; and that he removed her ornaments dishonestly. Accused was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships rejected the appeal.

POLICE COURT.

ESCAPING FROM LEGAL CUSTODY.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Gungaram Ramji, an old offender, with having in his possession four silver studs, a pair of links, a watch, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 55, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or otherwise fraudulently obtained. On the 15th instant the accused was arrested by the Police on suspicion and, on his being searched, the property was found on him. The accused could not explain how he came by the property. He was found the worse for liquor and was taken to the hospital. Two Police sepoys were kept near him to watch him, but when they were asleep he ran away from the hospital. Six days after that he was arrested and was placed before the Magistrate. His worship convicted and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. He was sentenced to a further term of four months' rigorous imprisonment for escaping from custody. The accused, having been further charged with house-breaking and theft, was sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment on that count.

RASH MOTOR DRIVER.

Yesterday afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Flanagan charged Ramchunder Malahari, a motor-car driver, with rash and negligent driving.

It appears from the evidence that the accused, while passing along Queen's Road on the 25th of October, knocked down Siavax Kaikhusro Engineer, a Parsee youth, seriously injuring him. The accused was at the time of the accident driving the car on the wrong side of the road and did not blow the horn.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	1	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	1	2	82
Total plague deaths to date	141,294		
Same date last year	3	2	96

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

NOVEMBER, 24th 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	45	45	0
B	109	125	9
C	66	97	0
D	75	69	0
E	142	167	4
F & G	85	1	0
Total to date	522	504	13
Total rats killed			1,026

A CURIOUS state of things has arisen in Barisal owing to its being a proclaimed area under the Seditious Meetings Act. It is reported that the Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam sent a letter to the Secretary of the Bar of Barisal for the opinion of the Bar on the subject of the formation of an Advisory Council, etc. The majority of the members of the Bar felt the difficulty of calling a Meeting for the discussion of the matter, as the District is proclaimed, without notice to or permission of the authorities. All the members were against seeking the required permission.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, 1907.

JESUITS IN INDIA.

THE third volume of the Venetian, Niccolao Manucci's "Storia de Mogor, or Mogul India 1653-1708," in the Indian Texts Series has just made its appearance under the auspices of the Royal Asiatic Society. In the new volume the Hindu religions, customs and ceremonies are dealt with and the Portuguese in this country come under review. First mention of them is the story of a well-born gentlewoman of Bassein, Dona Luiza de Abello, a rich and influential woman who dwelt on her estate. When she left her house for recreation, she was escorted by fifty sturdy well-armed Kaffirs with their quarter-staves. When the woman saw any Portuguese youth who pleased her, she carried him off to her house and toyed with him till she was tired of him. As his reward, she would order him to be killed and buried in her orchard. In this way she passed her life, while the handsomest youths in the country disappeared. Her cruelties became known and the youths, thus warned, kept out of her way. The lady referred to, on her way to church saw a boy whom she fancied, and on coming out took him home with her against his will, and he was never seen again. The lad was related to the highest-placed gentlemen to be found in Bassein. These men, recognising her disorders and misdeeds, made overtures to certain negro women of her household that, if they would destroy her in her sleep their lives would be protected. Listening to the proposal the slave women killed her by hitting her on the head with a big stone and crushing her brains. The magistrate arrested the negresses, who were sentenced to death. On their way to execution they passed in front of the church of the Jesuit Fathers, who came out with the flag of Mercy and they were liberated. But Manucci does not say very much to the credit of the Jesuit Fathers in other parts of the country. He tells us of the sins of Goa and intimates that the Fathers encouraged them for their own ends. "If on some occasions there have been persons so rash as to interfere, they have never failed to meet with prompt and terrible chastisement. For it must be admitted that the criminal law of their reverences is something both frightful and cruel." He gives us some idea in these words: "Picture to yourself, my dear reader, that they strip the wretched culprit quite naked, bind him to a tree and then flog him in such a way that the miserable man never undergoes it without having to enter hospital to get his wounds dressed, which the scourge had caused. But ordinarily he finds there the cure of all ills, and thus an establishment dedicated to charity and the relief of the poor becomes the shelter of men suffering from disgraceful maladies, or of unhappy beings who have felt the rigour of the reverend fathers' sentences. Even these all perish miserably."

According to Manucci the King of Portugal paid yearly "out of his gracious bounty" the sum of fourteen thousand seraphins, "the money being paid in the hands of their reverences, who come in for the greater part of it. For as the patients are in hospital only a short time the expenses are thereby much diminished." Manucci observed that this was very profitable to the Society, but they set no store by it "saying sometimes that they believe there is hardly enough over to pay for lamp-oil in their college." But, he continues, "I should never be at an end if I were to repeat all that might be said on this subject. All the more willingly do I relieve myself of this task because I am persuaded that their reverences are well known to the world, chiefly by all honest and able men. To them I leave it to supplement what I omit. Indeed, were I to continue, there would not be wanting those who would accuse me of hatred or some other passion, in spite of the fact that I have no object but absolute truth and the desire to be useful to those who come to this country. Being informed of the dangers and perils that are met with here, let them avoid them and take early steps not to fall into the difficulties that others have undergone. In addition to all this I must say that I have received many and many a civility and favour from their reverences, for which I owe them gratitude. Still I feel myself under a deeper obligation to speak the truth than to observe any other obligation or friendship in the world." Manucci refers to the immense wealth possessed by the Jesuits in Portuguese India—at Goa, Chaul, Bassein, Thana, Diu and Damaun where their income much surpassed that of the King. For example, at Goa they had three hundred and sixty thousand pardos a year while the King had only three hundred thousand. They traded very extensively, according to the same authority, in every kind of merchandise and exchange. They governed everything "by policy, having unbounded and unmeasured ambition; they arrange for appointments in the ministry of justice and other offices: they set up and depose all sorts of people just as they please. Not only is this so in the case of the Police, but also of the Militia. In one word, they hold the Government and the administration of all strong places and fortresses. To all this they devote very little attention."

As illustrating his meaning Manucci quotes what happened in March 1700 at the fortress of Bandora in the island of Salsette. It had to surrender for want of powder and shot, a considerable number of Christians being taken and made slaves by the Arabs. These invaders "held the island for thirteen days in their tyrannical grasp, causing great injury to and a heavy fall in the revenues of his Portuguese Majesty. In short, their (the Jesuits') power is so great that the Governors of fortresses and the lieutenants (heads of Police) of the towns dare not fire off one single cannon, be the necessity what it may, without the permission of those reverend fathers the administrators. The fathers have for this, very good allowances which are very regularly paid to them," a fact which distressed Manucci who ruminated that with this money many needy men of quality might be subventioned as also the soldiers might be paid who are continually exposing their life in their King's cause. The Governor of Bassein in 1666 was fined forty-five seraphins on Easter Day for firing a salute of fifteen guns "in honour of our Saviour and the Viceroy of Goa", and was told that if he wished to retain his office he would need to keep up good relations with the Jesuit Fathers and "should always more fear the nib of a Jesuit's pen than the point of an Arab's sword." Against the Goa hospital and its management Manucci inveighs with zest. He does not hesitate to say that it was run with the sole object of destroying the new arrivals from Portugal and annexing their property, but we may take it that he did not always see as he ought to and that he was bitterly prejudiced against the Jesuits, especially such as practised medicine. His antipathy to them again bursts out when he writes of Goa under the Inquisition which was "a perpetual source of injustice." He tells the story of Father Ephraim at great length. The practice of the inquisitors when they ordered the taking of a Jew or a new Christian layman was to capture him by means of a familiar, or with a good deal of secrecy, conveying him in a palanquin securly closed. But the priest-administrator of the diocese of San Thome sent a company of soldiers and armed satellites to seize Father Ephraim. Two of them "dragged him along bound; one went in front hauling at the rope round his gown, while the other followed holding another rope which he had tied round the prisoner. In this scandalous manner they took him publicly through the whole town of San Thome. Thereby they affronted the poor father and greatly dishonoured the habit of Saint Francis." But those days are gone now and times so different that the question naturally arises, can the stories now told us be really true?

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THE FAITH OF ANCIENT IRAN AND MODERN PARSIS.

THAT well-known Englishwoman Evelyn Hazeldine, the daughter of Dean Carrington, who having married an Italian nobleman is known as the Countess Martinenzo Cesaresco, contributes a noteworthy article in the *Contemporary Review*, to which she is a very frequent contributor, on the Zoroastrian faith, which we commend especially to the notice of our Parsi friends with whom "the faith of Iran" is still a strong living faith which has inspired them to noble actions in the immediate past, and will doubtless do so in the future. The Countess, like that other famous Englishwoman Miss Power Cobbe, is much interested out of tender humanitarian motives in the cause of poor dumb animals, and very frequently espouses their cause in literature. In the Congress of the History of Religions held at Paris in 1900 she read a paper on the Hebrew Conception of Animals, and she has since followed it up with various papers and articles on the theory of animals among other great peoples. She is now considering the Zoroastrian theory of animals, but she found that it is intimately bound up with the religious scheme of that people. So she is obliged first to make her readers acquainted with that scheme. She does this in the present article; and we suppose she will come to her main subject about the Zoroastrian theory of animals in another contribution, though here too she now and then peeps as it were into her favourite subject. The care of the God-created animals says she, "brought with it a special blessing: it was actually a way to heaven. If a friend gave us a cherished animal, should we not treat it well for that friend's sake, as well as for its own value? Would not it remind us of the giver? Would not we be anxious that he should find it in good health if by chance he came on a visit? This is how Zoroaster wished man to feel about the cow, the sheep, the dog. Auguste Comte considered domestic animals as a part of humanity. Zoroaster considered them as a trust from God."

In her necessarily brief treatment of the main outlines of the Zoroastrian faith, the Countess is unusually happy, and brings out the cardinal points in Zoroaster's teaching very clearly in incisive language. Of course she throws no new light on her subject, but she manages to turn the existing light on the main principles so as to bring them into strong relief. Zoroaster's main gospel on the active side of his faith was work, useful work for fellow-men. This is beautifully brought out by this gifted writer. "Not to princes but to peasants did Zoroaster chiefly address himself; he did not call them away from their work but exhorted them to pursue it diligently. 'He who cultivates the earth will never lack, but he who does not, will stand idly at the door of others to beg food.' Labour is not an evil: man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow is not under a curse: he is the fellow-worker with God! This was the grandest thing that Zoroaster taught." It was indeed the grandest, and we are very glad that the Countess has pointed it out so forcibly to English readers. If Carlyle had known about Zoroaster and especially about this gospel of work of his, he could have clinched his eulogy of work, in several of his writings, notably in his *Past and Present*, with many quotations from the Avesta. This famous sacred book, there is reason to believe Carlyle never knew, though he could have read it in his favourite German in the scholarly version of Spiegel which began to appear in 1852, nearly thirty years before his death. But should he have attempted it, the Avesta would have taxed all his patience,—never a strong point with the Sage of Chelsea,—for the finest thoughts of man are there, as the Countess says with truth, concealed under a bushel. The advice about reading the Avesta which she gives is excellent. "It is a good rule to approach all religious books with patience and with reverence, for they contain, even if concealed under a bushel, the finest thoughts of man. When we have grown accustomed to the outward frame of the Avesta, the inner sense becomes clearer. It is like a piece of music by Tschaikovsky: at first the modulations seem bizarre, the themes incoherent, then by degrees, a consecutive plan unwinds itself and we know that what appeared meaningless sound was divine harmony." We would commend these sentences of this truly sympathetic and cultured Englishwoman to those even among the modern Parsis who think the Avesta to be little better than an obsolete and useless book. The Countess does not appear to be equally well informed about the Parsis of to-day, as she says that "the Parsis attribute to them (the prescriptions of their religious law) their immunity from plague during the recent epidemics at Bombay." We wish it were so; but the Parsis, it is mournful to think, have never been immune from plague, and during recent years they have even suffered abnormally from its ravages, in spite of the undoubtedly very good and sanitary prescriptions of their religious law.

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HYDERABAD MINT.

WE have received information from various sources during the past few weeks regarding certain irregularities which have crept into the affairs of the Hyderabad (Nizam's State) Mint; but as the reports that have reached us appear to be more or less incomplete, we have withheld reference to them until we are in possession of a narrative of the facts. Meantime, however, information has reached us that, under the orders of the Government of India, one of the Mint officials, whose services were lent to the Hyderabad State, has been suspended and that he has been peremptorily ordered to furnish replies forthwith to a series of categorical questions which he was called upon to answer some weeks ago, the immediate cause of his suspension being his alleged omission to fulfil this requirement. Matters are still, it is believed, in the "confidential" stage, and Mr. Hankin, C. I. E., the Inspector-General of Police in H. H. Nizam's Dominions, is investigating the case with instructions to report to Government. In the hands of so astute an official as Mr. Hankin has proved himself to be in the Criminal Investigation Department of the Government of India, it may be taken as a foregone conclusion that when his inquiries are completed very little that is worth knowing will be wanting. It is, however, to be hoped that when the culprits, if any, are discovered, the practice that not infrequently obtains scope in Hyderabad affairs—of influence being brought to bear on the authorities to intercept the course of justice and screen offenders from the penalties that should follow on the detection of crime—will not be allowed to prevail and become a continuing license for the repetition of malpractices which would not be tolerated or condoned by any responsible Government. The moral atmosphere of Hyderabad is said to have considerably improved in recent years, and it would be a deplorable circumstance if the progress that has so far been made in this respect were allowed to retrogress, impeded by a form of fatuous sentimentality begotten of misused influence and patronage. The issues in this matter have a material and practical effect on the economic administration of the State, the currency of every Government being the talisman of its financial stability and honour: Hyderabad has suffered from many and weighty disadvantages in its finance problems, to which nothing has contributed more seriously than has its debased and counterfeit coinage; and now that these matters have been brought under control by Mr. Casson Walker, who was specially deputed by the Government of India to conserve the financial administration of the Chief State in the British Empire, no leniency is likely to be shewn to those who have neglected their duties or who have abused the trust reposed in them. On the other hand, minting is involved with many abstruse and technical details, and whatever the laches of subordinates, it devolves on those who advise the Government to discriminate between ignorance and criminal intent with regard to the irregularities that are the subject of inquiry; and as the Hyderabad State does not possess an expert in such matters, it would be advisable for the authorities to import into the inquiry the services of one of the R. E. officers who have been successful administrators in either the Calcutta or Bombay Mint.

THE Anchor Line s.s. "Massilia," homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the 25th instant.

THE Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's s.s. "Ischia," from Hongkong, left Penang, for Bombay on the 26th instant, and the same Company's s.s. "D. Balduino," from Genoa, left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 25th instant.

THE Hon. Mr. Erle Richardson, Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, arrived at Madras on Monday from Simla in connection with the approaching reorganisation of the Madras Railway.

WE would remind our readers that whilst December 7 is the last day for posting Home letters and parcels *via* Brindisi, for Christmas, the last date for parcels *via* Gibraltar is Saturday next, November 30.

OWING to a printer's error "Wuffy" was omitted from the list of unsuccessful runners in the Manchester November Handicap telegraphed to us by our London correspondent on Saturday last and published in Monday's edition.

THERE is a humorist writing the advertisement of a certain shipping line at Home. He announces the sailing of a ship to Bombay, Karachi and "Punjab." The Karachi Port Trust should see that they are not robbed in this way.

THE witnesses examined by the Decentralisation Committee on Monday afternoon, at Madras, were Col. Y. Macnamara, I. M. S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Mr. F. A. Lodge, Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle and Mr. C. G. Clogstoun, Superintendent of Police, South Arcot.

MR. J. D. NIMMO, who has only recently retired from Calcutta mercantile circles, writes to the "Investors' Review" to point out a very real grievance connected with the English Mail. At present the Mail leaves London late on Friday night and all the weekly newspapers come out on Saturday morning less than twelve hours too late to catch it. The result is that those newspapers which contain the soberer and more deliberative opinion of Great Britain on current affairs reach India and Australia a week after the news they comment upon. Under the new Mail contract there will be a slight saving in the time of passage. Mr. Nimmo urges that this saving should be devoted to securing a Saturday departure from London rather than a Thursday arrival in Bombay.

AT a Special General Meeting of the Rangoon Bar Library Association, held on the 18th instant, it was "resolved to address the Local Government respectfully to protest against the practice obtaining in Burma of initiating and carrying into effect, without reference to the Bar, proposals affecting the administration of Justice. This Association learns with surprise from the Resolution of Government on the Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in Burma, 1906, that a scheme for the constitution of a City Court in Rangoon has apparently been approved in principle by the Local Government and now only awaits the settlement of details. The Association considers that it should have been consulted as to the desirability of any such measure. It is of opinion that the constitution of such a Court is most inadvisable, and that formal representation on the subject should be sent to the Local Government."

THE happy chance which placed Madame Albani in New Zealand at the time of the celebration of the creation of that country into a new British Dominion gave a pleasant inter-colonial or inter-national complexion to the inauguration and proclamation ceremonies. The birth of the New Dominion was celebrated on the 25th September. Madame Albani, who is due in Bombay shortly, had the evening before given a Concert at Napier, and the Governor, Lord Plunkett, and the Premier, Sir Joseph Ward, telegraphed to her there requesting that she participate in the inauguration ceremonies at the capital, Wellington. To enable her to reach there in time it was necessary for her to travel continuously for almost twenty-four hours, making a long detour to avoid a wash-out on the Government railway line, and then she was only able to reach Wellington half an hour before the time fixed in the programme for her appearance. She had nothing to eat for upwards of fifteen hours, and was obliged to make her change of costume in the carriage while driving from the railway station to the Town Hall. Yet no one among the many thousands who listened to her inspired singing of the National Anthem could have suspected the difficulties which the great artiste had valiantly surmounted. The fact lending peculiar interest to Albani's presentation in New Zealand's first Dominion Day celebration is that she is the foremost representative artiste of Canada, Canada being the first among the British possessions to gain by evolution the status of Dominion from that of a Colony.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE NEUTRALITY OF NORWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, NOVEMBER 8.

It is now two years and a half that Norway separated herself from the Union with Sweden. That she now applied for her neutralisation and induced the four Great Powers in her neighbourhood, Great Britain, Germany, France and Russia to guarantee her neutrality in all international questions must be considered the natural consequence of her Act of separation. For as a unit Sweden and Norway with their aggregate of eight million inhabitants represented a medium-sized power, no match indeed to an aggressive first-rate power but in the last end capable of defending herself in such an unequal duel. In her present separation, Norway with her thin population of less than 2 1/2 millions is well-nigh helpless in the contingency of such an aggression, all the more because the Norvegian Army is in a rather neglected condition and because the warlike spirit of this nation has altogether disappeared.

It was therefore easily explainable that Norway expressed the wish of getting her territorial integrity guaranteed. Everywhere, except in Sweden this thoughtful step of the small nation in the old home of the Vikings was sympathetically applauded. Only in the Swedish Press we find the insinuation that the neutralisation of the neighbouring country was an unfriendly act and intended exclusively against Sweden. Properly speaking this interpretation has no solid basis and can only be treated as an indication that many Swedes are still inspired with the tacit expectation that after the death of King Oscar who on account of his advanced age abhors warlike entanglements Sweden might have had a chance of restoring the political union with Norway by force of arms. Bp the declaration of permanent neutrality every possibility of such a success is of course set aside, for a Swedish invasion into Norway would at once cause the intervention of the four powers that guarantee the integrity of the Norvegain State. After all, I am, however, inclined to believe that

SWEDEN HAD EVERY REASON TO BE THANKFUL

that the allurement to such a Quixotic scheme was taken away in good time. Not that I doubt for one minute that the Swedes would utterly defeat the Norvegians and conquer their territory. But as they themselves are only a nation of 5 1/2 millions it would be too serious a strain on their strength to absorb a population of 2½ millions of rebellious subjects. In the long run they would have been worn out by the permanent military burden taken up for an object the material value of which would stand in no proportion to its cost.

On this occasion it has leaked out that one of the Great Powers suggested the advisability of the same step for Sweden as well, but that the idea was repudiated by the Swedish Government. One may well esteem the sentiment that led the Swedish Government to this firm resolution. It is true nearly two centuries have passed away since the death of King Charles XII., when Sweden ceased to play a decisive part in European politics. But on every visit to Stockholm one is again impressed with the conviction that the tradition of a glorious past is still a living force with Swedish nation. There is no disputing the point that an act of neutralisation, however comfortable the possibility of reducing the military expenses may be, has necessarily the effect of lowering the political influence of the State that accepts its integrity as a gift of the Great Powers. The Swedes are too proud a nation to be satisfied with such a neutralised position. With the Norvegians other considerations prevail. Their heroic period belongs to a very remote past and has almost a mythic ring about it. During the four centuries of modern history they have never played an active part in European politics. For their turn of mind it is no great resignation to drop all ambitions of historical greatness and rest satisfied under the shelter of neutralisation.

GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

So close is the financial connection of the Federal States in Germany with the expenditure of the Imperial Exchequer that we arrive at a survey of German public finance only by including all budget of the various States of which the German Empire consists. Then we find that Germany disposes annualy of £170,931,400 public money, France of £139,950,616 and Great Britain of £134,304,000 But if we calculate this expenditure per head of the population, Germany stands lowest with 58,4 sh. per head; England follows with 62 sh. and France spends as much as 72,1 sh. in the way of State expenditure.

It is however well known that the subjects are not taxed with the whole of these expenses. Every State has also some profitable enterprizes at work, and the Revenue from these concerns is to be deducted, ere we get the real burden per capita. Most important are these State earnings in Germany, because the Government of the Empire and of 9 Federal States owe and manage Railway lines of upwards of 30,000 miles, wherein the enormous amount of £666,000,000 was invested, while the debentures not yet paid amount to little less than half that total. In France the State Monopolies in shooting powder, tobacco and matches are a less important asset. All the three countries drive, however, some clear Revenue from the demesne lands, the Postal and Telegraphic Services, the Royal Mints and the National Banks. Even in England these Revenues come to an aggregate of nearly £6 Million or 2,8 sh. per head of population. In France the figures are £7 Million or 3,9 sh. per head. Germany gets from the surplus of her rentable investments £40 Million or 13,9 sh. per head. Thus the per capita quota of the taxpayers are reduced to 44,5 sh. in Germany, 59,2 sh in England and 68,2 sh in France.

FROM AN ECONOMIC STANDPOINT

three classes of expenditure are generally distinguished. The interest paid on the National Debt is looked upon as a clear loss, no matter whether the loans are contracted by wars and deficits of the post or whether they are used as purchasing money for profitable enterprizes such as railways. As we find the surplus of these on the Credit side of the Budget and deducted from the amount to be provided for by the taxpayers, this differentiation is easily justified. Not quite so clear is the character of the expenditure for the Army and Navy. While unproductive from a commercial point of view, they may be considered as insurance premium for all interests of the State and part of its working account. As a third group we distinguish the expenses for the civil administration because they are devoted to the purposes of public welfare and civilization. For the last group comparative statistics are impossible, bacause among the German Federal States there are some, such as the Hanseatic Towns, that to not distinguish between State and Municipal expenditure, and a few of the smaller Federal States include Local Government expenses, for which there is no equivalent in the Budget of larger States. Moreover the English system of administration leaves many branches of the activity of Continental States to the care of private Associations, old foundations and self-help organisation. We therefore constrain our comparative figures to the National Debt and Army and Navy accounts.

As regards expenses for the National Debt service France heads the list. She pays 37 millions Lstr. in the shape of interest on her loans, so that 28o/o of her whole expenditure or nearly 20 sh. per head are consumed by this Item alone. Germany, despite her Railway loans pays only 30 millions Lstr or 10 sh per head in the shape of interest. Great Britain 29 millions or 13,3 sh per head. On the other hand the English expenditure for the Army and Navy reaches the total of 62 1/7 million Lstr. (28,7 sh. per head). Germany and France are satisfied with 48 millions (15,9 sh. and 25,2 sh. per head respectively.

As regards the sources of income, it is remarkable that in the three State Households the indirect taxes customs and excise duties) yield more than the direct taxes. That even in a Free Trade country like Great Britain not less than 54 per cent. of the whole Revenue, 64,7 millions Lstr., (29,8 sh. per head) are derived from the customs on tobacco, tea, sugar, wine and alcoholic beverages and on the corresponding excise duties will be a surprise to many. France collects 60 millions Lstr. (31,6 sh. per head), and Germany 50 millions (17,7 sh. per head). The stamp duties are remarkably high in France, yealding 24 millions (12,5 sh. per head), while England is satisfied with 8 and Germany with 7 1/2 millions (3,9 and 2,5 sh. respectively per head). On the other hand the direct taxes are much higher in England than in the two other countries. While she derives 34 millions from this source (15.5 sh. per head), France gathers only 24 and Germany only 23 millions (12,4 and 7,8 sh.) respectively per head. That may be changed, when the progressive income bill will be carried through the French Chamber. Among small items the principal difference is to be found in the Estate duties of the three countries. Under this heading France collects 7 and England 9 times as much as Germany, and the difference becomes greater still, if we calculate this revenue per head of the population (0,5 sh., 5,6 and 6,0 sh. respectively). The explanation is that the duties were only recently introduced in Germany, and so many dispensations and reductions are allowed, that not even 1 1/2 million Lstr. (against 13 millions in England) were raised in 1906.

NOTES.

Great interest is attached to the "simultaneous ascents of two types of dirigeable Airships" in Berlin, the Military Balloon and the Parseval Balloon of the private Association for furthering the improvement of motor balloons. The Military Ariship easily proved its superiority. For it remained eight full hours in the air and covered a distance of 95 miles, while the Parseval Balloon ended its trip after 7½ hours and was compelled to interrupt its flight by a short landing for taking in fresh water into its cooling box. Both airships accomplished their landing without the slightest hitch. This competition is, however, by no means a final test. For the Parseval balloon had hardly absolved its short trial trips, when it attempted this record breaking expedition. Nor was the time limit of their flight fully tested. Both had lost so little of the gas that keeps them afloat that they might have stayed some more hours in the upper regions. A comparison with the Zeppelin airship that up to the present extended its trips only to five hours 56 seconds and covered a horizontal distance of 160 miles is altogether out of place. The Count who was in Berlin at the time of these trials never thought of proving the reliability of his enormous balloon for long voyages. With the dimensions of his airship much longer voyages could be easily accomplished. For various reasons the competition for record breaking has not yet been taken up in full earnest.

The inauguration lectures of the two American "Exchange Professors," Dr. Schofield and Prof. Hadley gave again occasion far an impressive manifestation of sympathy. An appeal to the young generation by Professor Schofield brought him an ovation. He intends to give a course of lectures on the medieval literature of England, as he considers the Middle Ages as the juvenile age of modern Europe. As a messenger of the young generation of America, he represented himself to the academic youth of Germany. Of great interest was also the leading idea of Professor Hadley's paper. He traced the obvious differences in the economic circumstances of American and German life not so much to technical peculiarities or even moral factors but principally to the political development of the United States and the German Empire. The Professor warned his hearers to identify the type of the resident in the large American cities with that of the real American. The national ideals of both nations are after all very kindred with each other on account of a similar development from federalism into a national union. No need to say that both papers showed the combination of national self-reliance with full insight into the characteristic features of foreign ways of thinking required for successful academic teaching of this kind.

It is due to the personal initiative of Dr. Wiegand of the Norddeutscher Lloyd that the principal representatives of modern Industrial Art in Germany are employed for the artistic decoration of the Ocean Hounds. For the internal outfit of the State Rooms of the "Kronprinzessin Caecilie" a competition was arranged that led to quite satisfactory results. Artists of the first rank, such as Bruno Paul and Richard Riemerschmid were engaged to furnish single cabins and the smoking-room of the steamer. They were allowed a free hand and succeeded in securing quite an artistic effect of their work. With the new twin screw steamer "Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm," the dimensions of which are even larger than those of the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" the Norddeutscher Lloyd has gone a stepfather. Professor Bruno Paul was engaged to design the dining-room with air-shaft and a drawing-room with entrance hall. As the work of this Artist is especially distinguished by good taste, suitable construction and deliberate choice of material, the comfort of the passengers on board this new Steamer is certainly well cared for.

Suddenly the "National Theatre" at Christiana is in the midst of a "Directorial crisis." Bjorn Bjornson the son of the famous poet, in whose hands the fate of the National Theatre fared well enough, tendered his resignation on the plea of ill-health. There can, however, be no doubt that other considerations have had a great deal to do with his resolution. He has often been most violently attacked, often without the slightest justification and a most rancorous spirit; for in this country criticism has outgrown all considerations of reason and justice. At last the tournee of Madame Dybwad and her fellow actors through Denmark and Germany has given the opportunity for a cancentrated attack upon the Director. He was accused of making a clear distinction between a few "Stars" who may do as they please and the "histrionic mob" that is badly treated and made to work hard for a pittance. That was to much even for such a good fighter as Bjornson. His departure is a severe loss for the National Theatre for it was his powerful personality and high artistic aim that created the characteristic style of the Norvegian stage. Whether a worthy successor will be round, is more than doubtful. The best chances of being elected has the former actor and stage manager Olaf Hansson who in consequence of a difference with Bjornson designed his position in the National Theatre some years ago.

The Royal Commission on Mines was ordered by the British Government to proceed to the Ruhr District in Rhenish Prussia and to report on various questions connected with coal mining. From the 17 to the 25th October nine coal mines were inspected. Among the visitors two (Lord Monkswell and Sir Lindsay Wood) were mine owners, one (Mr. Robert Smillie, M. P.) is well known as the leader of the Scotch miners, the others (Mr. Ratcliffe Ellis, (Mr. Sidney W. Harris and Mr. Cunynghame) were Deputies of the Home Office. Three ladies, among whom Miss Haldane, LL. D. sister of the War Secretary joined the Commission and inspected the Bochum school for miners and the Krupp works at Essen. Special attention was paid to the irrigation of coal dust introduced in all mines of the Ruhr District for limiting the danger of explosions. This method is quite unknown in England and answers its purpose very well. The police regulations for the mines and the electric hauling machinery with automatic safety apparatus will also form an interesting subject of their Report.

L. ASCH.

B. B. & C. I. RY. CONTRACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are many annual contracts executed by the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the sale and purchase of materials, each contract being given to a single party, whereas there is only one contract which is divided amongst more than a dozen contractors. This particular contract is for the supply of castor-seed to the Company's Oil Mills at Sabarmattee. About 5,000 tons of castor-seed are required by the Mills and the contract is divided amongst more than a dozen persons. By this procedure the railway itself has to suffer, as instead of one purchaser in the market for castor-seed, it employs twelve persons to do the purchasing, thus enhancing the market-rate of the commodity. Supposing there were only one purchaser for these seeds, he would purchase economically and at cheap rates, while at the present system twelve or fifteen purchasers come to the market for their purchases and thus materially enhance the rates. And this enhancement in the rates result in higher prices being quoted by the contractors for the next year's supply.

These tenders are invited without any deposit money and some tenderers are given contracts for such small quantities as 100 tons each out of a total lot of 5,000 tons. It is essential that in such tenders a fixed sum of deposit money must be submitted, and the contract given to the one person who quotes the lowest rate possible. As the contract is a big one, it may be divided safely into two six-monthly contracts for 2,500 tons each. A sum of Rs. 5,000 should be taken as deposit with each tender, and the successful tenderer should be made to deposit a sum equivalent to 5 per cent. of the total value. There are merchants in Gujerat who are quite willing and able to undertake this contract single-handed, if it is given annually on a 5 per cent. deposit system. But if the railway authorities are of opinion not to give such large risk, it is better to divide it in two six-monthly contracts of 2,500 tons each, the first in March and the second in October of each year.

As all the other contracts of this railway, however large, are given to one party only to the advantage of the railway company, there is no reason why this golden rule should be relaxed in this particular case with the result that it benefits none, but on the contrary indirectly raises the market rate of the article, by more than a dozen persons coming into the market for their purchases.

I hope these lines will catch the eyes of the energetic Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. who arranges for this contract, and that he shall be pleased to introduce these in the much needed reforms enumerated above.—Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

POLITICS IN PORTUGAL.

POLITICAL OFFENDERS TRIED AS ANARCHISTS.

Extraordinary Decree.

EMPHATIC JUDICIAL PROTEST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

Telegrams from Lisbon state that a Decree has been promulgated, which applies to political offences, the procedure governing anarchist crimes submitting them to a Special Court.

The Judge who was appointed President of this Court immediately resigned.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to Reuter's telegram reproduced in your yesterday's issue regarding the reported banishment of H. R. H. the Crown Prince of Portugal, I am directed by Government to officially deny such unfounded rumour and to state that public order has never been disturbed since long in Portugal.—Yours, etc.,

VISCOUNT DE WREM,
Consul-General
for Portugal in British India.

Bombay, November 26.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

POLICE SEIZURE IN BERLIN.

Russian Revolutionary Rendezvous.

BIG HAUL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

The Berlin Police have seized at the house of a Social Democrat, who is a Municipal Councillor, two pantechnicons filled with Russian revolutionary leaflets, a quantity of pistols and Dum Dum cartridges and electric appliances for exploding wires, etc.

The house was a resort of Russian Terrorists.

CATTLE-DRIVING TRIALS.

Crown Takes a Firm Attitude.

DETERRENT PUNISHMENTS WANTED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

The trial of a number of cattle-driving cases, which had been transferred from Galway and elsewhere, began to-day in Dublin.

The Attorney-General said that the Crown did not ask for severe punishment but only wanted to end this business.

Five were convicted of unlawful assembly, but sentence was deferred.

RIGHT OF PUBLIC MEETING IN GERMANY.

New Bill Introduced.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

The German Government has introduced a Bill into the Reichstag, granting everyone the right of association and public meeting, subject to regulations involving general police supervision of meetings.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

The French Losses.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

The French lost eight killed in the fight with the Beninassen tribe. Fighting was renewed yesterday. The troops are pursuing the tribesmen in the mountains.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN SPAIN.

Twenty Killed, Sixty Injured.

DERAILMENT ON A BRIDGE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

The Barcelona-Valencia Express was derailed on a bridge and was hurled over into the river. Twenty persons were killed and sixty injured.

MORE ENGLISH WEATHER.

Whirlwind in Kent.

SNOW IN THE MIDLANDS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

Heavy snow storms have occurred in the North Midlands and a whirlwind in East Kent has severely damaged farm buildings and orchards.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

New Ministry Formed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

Mr. Fischer has formed an Orange River Colony Ministry with Mr. Hertzog as Attorney-General and Mr. Christian Dewett as Minister of Agriculture.

AIRSHIPS FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

The American Board of Ordnance has allotted a sum to buy one or more dirigible balloons with wireless telephones.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday forwarded the following telegram to the Government of India :—

"Bombay Chamber of Commerce strongly support request of Exchange Banks that Government should maintain Exchange by giving gold for export freely. Consider prompt action imperative to restore confidence in gold value of the rupee."

AMERICAN FINANCIAL CRISIS.

India Council to the Rescue.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

The India Council has released one millio earmarked sovereigns thereby strengthening th Money Market.

The "Times" believes that the American demand for gold is almost satisfied.

EXODUS FROM AMERICA.

Record Crowds on Steamers.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

A liner brought yesterday evening to Plymouth 3,200 steerage passengers which is a record from New York. There is a similar exodus from Canada whence outgoing steamers are most crowded.

AMERICAN BANK FORGERY.

Three Arrests Made.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

The Assistant Cashier of the Interborough Bank in New York has been arrested for forgery. Also the Teller and a depositor have been charged with complicity.

HASKELLS GOLF BALLS LAWSUIT.

Patent Declared Invalid.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

The House of Lords yesterday decided that Haskells Patent for Golf Balls was invalid.

UNREST IN CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. Craddock's Plain Speaking

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHBAD. Nov, 26 1907

Mr, Craddock, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, speaking at Yeotmal where an Editor was recently convicted under Section 124A, said:—

"I have always heard you described as being loyal, contented and prosperous people. Well, gentlemen, all that I have seen of your people on the occasion of my meeting you in Berar has confirmed me in the belief that the description is correct. As far as I am aware nothing has occurred during the last two years to alter your attitude towards Government and Government has done nothing to make any change. But during the last two years there seems to have arisen among you a small knot of persons who appear to be discontented with their lot and who try to persuade you that you are discontented too. Well, from what I have seen and heard, gentlemen, I do not think that anything that these people have said has really disturbed your tranquillity at all or caused you to entertain any doubt of the benevolence of Government. These people have never explained and I am sure I do not know how their lot would have been better now if there had been no British Government. It is to the British Government that they owe such education as they have, and it is to the security that British Government gives them that they enjoy the incomes they now earn. But although they enjoy these benefits of communications and trade and benefits of education, though they enjoy all these, they do not hesitate or feel ashamed to impute to Government the vilest motives and to give currency to the idlest and most perverse rumours to the discredit of Government. Well, gentlmen, if persons addressed were all sensible men of experience and sound judgment I do not think they would succeed in doing much harm. But unfortunately, for want of better support they have to address themselves to young students and schoolboys and among these classes they are able, owing to their inexperience, to do a great deal of mischief. It has been necessary to put some check on their mischief and to prosecute and punish persons guilty of mischief of this kind, and you may feel certain that people who do similar mischief in future will similarly be punished.

"Gentlemen, it is a great mistake of some of you to suppose that the British Government does not want your advice or co-operation. You know very well that there are measures now before Government for giving the people of this country increased opprornunity of making their wishes known to Government and to its officess. Speaking personally for myself I have always been glad, when I am proposing any particular course of action, to hear opinions of Indian gentlemen and to hear especially any arguments or objections that they may have to make. All our Government officers are in the habit of valuing very much the advice and co-operation which you can give. There are many things which Government cannot do without your help and there are also many things which you cannot do without the help of Government. If there be co-operation between the two what great results might not be achieved in agricultural improvements, in industry and in education ? On the other hand any senseless opposition to Government is bound to come to naught. It can do nothing of itself and it does not appeal to responsible men. It is impossible for Government to co-opertate with men who always abuse it and impute to it vile and dishonourable motives."

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

The Officer Commanding 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots, will detail a Guard of Honour of 100 rank and file under the command of a Captain with two Subalterns, with Band and Regimental Colour, to be in readness facing the entrance of the Secretariat at 4-45 p. m. on the 4th December, 1907, to receive His Excellency. Dress Review Order, Summer Clothing. The Officer Commanding the Royal Garrison Artillery will arrange for a salute of 17 guns to be fired on His Excellency's arrival by the 9 pr. R. M. L. Battery on the Kennedy Sea face, West of the Railway and near the Swimming Bath, Dress, Review Order, Summer Clothing. The dress for Officers attending the Levee will be Full Dress, Winter Clothing.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dolka Railway, for the week ending 12th October last, amounted to Rs. 1,900, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 4. The total earnings from 1st July to 12th October last were Rs. 28,528, being an increase on the corresponding period ofthe previous year of Rs. 1,395.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 12th October last, amounted to Rs. 4,442, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 855. The total earnings from 1st July to 12th October last were Rs. 60,504, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 12,117.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 12th October last, amounted to Rs. 17,092, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 37. The total earnings from 1st July to 12th October last were Rs. 1,73,800, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 5,838.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY STRIKE.

CALCUTTA AND NORTHERN INDIA.

Need of Alternative Routes.

THE ENGLEKEN AFFAIR.

AGENT REMAINS FIRM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

The following account of the state of affairs at Asansol is given in a telegram to the "Statesman" from its correspondent in that station.

Trains are getting through this station to-day with greater ease and in larger numbers than they have done since the strike commenced. Native Drivers are being employed contrary to custom on the main line. They are being instructed in the route, two Drivers being stationed on each footplate. The strikers assert, however, that the Company has now secured the services of all the available non-strikers and that no improvement can possibly take place in the present patched-up service.

The officials here have to-day issued the following notice :—With reference to the meeting held at the Institute yesterday evening, it is notified to the Staff that the reply given to them at the time to the effect that the question of the reinstatement of Engleken would not be considered by the authorities has been confirmed.

Subsequently by special advice from Calcutta Mr. Huddleston's visit to Calcutta last night must not be considered as in any way connected with Engleken's reinstatement.

In view of this statement no good results are anticipated from to-night's meeting between the Traffic Manager, the Locomotive Superintendent and the Delegates.

It is officially reported here from Adra and Khargpur that although the Guards have struck on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway trains are being manned by the Station Staffs and as the Locomotive Department stands firm no appreciable effect has resulted in the punctuality or regularity of traffic.

The acceptance by the East India Railway strikers of the proposal to form a Conciliation Board now turns upon the question of the re-instatement of Guard Engleken.

The "Englishman" states that the Asansol men have agreed with this reservation.

A telegram to the "Statesman" from Asansol reports that the meeting between Mr. Huddleston and the men's delegates arranged for last night at Asansol has fallen through owing to the Engleken controversy.

The following telegram from Asansol appears in to-day's "Statesman:"—Mr. Huddleston has returned from Calcutta. He states that the Agent distinctly declares that Engleken must not be reinstated. He expresses ignorance of the official notice issued this morning stating that his visit to Mr. Dring had nothing to do with the proposed restoration of Engleken to his former position as a servant of the Company.

An official notification has been sent to all Station Masters intimating :—It must be clearly understood that in addition to the men being required to return to duty unconditionally they are losing pay for each day's absence from duty. Further it will be necessary to consider the non-workers as strikers. While issuing this intimation the Agent thanks most heartily the loyal workers and assures them that their names will be brought before the Board of Directors for recognition and reward, they will also be protected in future."

Two gentlemen, prominent in Calcutta Commercial circles, came here to-day and requested Engleken to retire from his position as a leader of the strike, promising him, if he would do so, a good appointment. Engleken referred the matter to the men and they requested him to remain with them. Engleken then said :—"Under any circumstances I demand my Guard's appointment to be given back to me so that I may not lose the five years' bonus of the Railway Provident Fund which I forfeit by my summary dismissal, to say nothing of the slur which has unjustly been cast upon my character."

The deputation then withdrew.

Five fully laden coal trains, being about one-third of a normal day's consignment, were yesterday passed down the East India Railway into Calcutta where the coal question is becoming an acute factor.

Two more Guards have resumed work at Howrah and the Mail trains continue to get through.

With these exceptions the position regarding the strike remains unchanged. The East India Company continues to stand firm in refusing to reinstate Guard Engleken whose presence after what has happened would be an embarrassment to efficient adminstration, the men demanding his reinstatement as a preliminary to agreeing to refer the dispute to the proposed Conciliation Board.

A complete change has now come over the East India Railway situation. Fourteen out of the twenty Drivers at Howrah have resumed work. The whole of the men at Gomoh have come in. The Mirzapore Guards have wired that they have been staunch all through. The Cawnpore Mail trains which have been idle for three days have recommenced running, to day, and a wave in favour of the Company has set in all up the line. The Burdwan men are wavering, and further early developments are highly probable.

LATER.

An "Englishman" Extra reports that it has been decided to establish a Railway Workmen's Union in India on the lines of that institution at Home and that Guard Engleken may possibly be appointed to it to travel about the various Railways.

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 26.

Regarding the strike the "Pioneer" says: It is not yet known what attitude the men north of Allahabad will take up, but it is presumed that the news of the nomination of a Board of Conciliation will materially influence them. Already enough men have returned to work to enable officials to face the situation confidently if it were not for the attitude of Cawnpore. But even with that obstacle on the line it was expected to have all the Mails despatched from Allahabad on Tuesday as usual. The firmness of Mr. Dring who, we believe, has been unhesitatingly supported and trusted by the Board of Directors at Home is in short carrying the day without assistance from outside, though no doubt the mediation proferred by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has facilitated the settlement of the matter

CAWNPORE, NOVEMBER 25.

Two Up and two Down special trains have plied between Tundla and Cawnpore, and Allahabad and Cawnpore to-day and another Up train is expected later in the night. In each case the Loco. Inspectors have been the Drivers while an Assistant Station Master and a non-striker Guards who have been in brakes of the trains going under military escorts.

Wires received from Allahabad and Gya to-day state that the mean are all standing firm and will continue so until Guard Englekon is reinstated unconditionally.

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 26.

With reference to the rumours of strike on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Line the "Indian Daily Telegraph" states to-day that Major McEllinny Acting Manager of that Line, has arranged with the Locomotive Superintendent to ask a representative deputation of the drivers, both European and Native, to meet him in his office and discuss their appeal for improved pay, etc. The meeting will be held in a day or two. Major McEllinny himself states he has no doubt that he and the men will come to a satisfactory agreement. He adds that there has been no case of any threat of a strike among the men and that they know their representation will be sympathetically considered. As regards the Oudh Rohilkhand Guards their pay was increased only a few months since and there is no petition of any sort before the Traffic Superintendent or acting Manager. The sensible and sympathetic attitude of the Oudh and Rohilkhand officials in contrast with that of the East Indian has excited very favourable comment here and general opinion is that there is little probability of a strike.

News are received here yesterday that the Punjab Mail from Howrah had got as far as Allahabad and was expected back now this morning but so far has not arrived.

The Postal Department resumed yesterday despatching mails south by the regular route. It is not known whether they are getting through safely. At Cawnpore the strikers are very firm and no trains are coming through from that direction. Through booking has not yet been resumed and it is expected that even after settlement it will be several days before the East Indian Railway will accept through booking owing to congestion.

THE COLABA FIRE.

The Engineers' Widows and Families.

WE have received the following on behalf of the widows and orphans of the Parsi Engineers, Messrs. Gora and Karanjia, who lost their lives in the recent fire at Colaba :—

H. E. Sir G. Clarke	Rs. 50
Mr. P. F. Fischer	Rs. 25
Messrs. Jaffer Joosab and Co.	Rs. 25
Mr. E. F. Allum	Rs. 20

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I send herewith Rs. 50 (fifty) from H. E. the Governor for the families of the Parsi Engineers, Gora and Karanjia, who lost their lives in the recent fire at Colaba.

His Excellency thinks that the fine example of devotion to duty shown by these two men deserves to be remembered and constitutes a strong claim on the Public of Bombay for the relief of their families —Yours, &c.,

J. E. GREIG, Captain,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the appeal for the widows and orphans of the Parsi Engineers who lost their lives in the recent fire in Colaba, I think that now that the appeal is being made a public one and not confined only to the Parsi community, the widows and orphans of the Hindus who lost their lives on the same occasion ought to be considered too.

The fitter, Bugwan Mungal, was a widower and has left a son, about 5 years of age, totally unprovided for. Perhaps some of your readers can give particulars of the family left by the other man.—Yours, &c.

N.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama's correspondence in your issue of the 15th inst. regarding a collection of Rs. 500 which appeared in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" as subscription from Parsee citizens of Bombay we beg to state that the subscriptions collected in our office are solely for the relief of the family of the late Mr. P. J. Gora, who was for upwards of 18 years in the employ of the Bombay Cotton Press Company, Ld. as their Engineer.

The above subscription has been raised by several Parsee gentlemen by sending round circulars to Parsee families only:—Yours, &c.

K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 26.

A Peshawar correspondent telegraphing on the 25th instant, says that further information regarding the dacoity by the Transfrontier Afridis on the Sarband village near Peshawar seems to point to the fact that revenge and not loot was the object of the raid.

It will be remembered that during the recent dacoity at Pubbi at least one of the raiders was killed, and it is said that their leader has expressed his intention of killing ten men in place of every one of his own men who were shot.

It appears that the raiders made their way to the Sarband village on the night in question where they fired several shots. They then hid themselves by the side of the road coming from Bara Fort where they lay in wait. As they evidently anticipated a party of the Border Military Police they at once left Bara Fort and went along the road to Sarband to see what was happening there and as soon as the party reached the spot where the raiders were in ambush they were suddenly fired upon killing two and wounding three others.

In these circum stances it is highty creditable to the Border Military Police that they succeeded in hitting one of the chief men of the raiders who was shot dead.

It is expected that further raids will take place at no very distant date.

MADRAS RAILWAY MEN.

Service After Amalgamation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, NOVEMBER 26.

Yesterday a meeting of about 2,000 men, employed by the Madras Railway was held in the open at Perambore Works, those present including mechanics, clerks, heads of various sections, to consider what course should be taken on the Agent and Manager's circular of the 18th instant, which had been circulated to the staff. The Circular was translated and explained in Tamil. It was unanimously resolved to forward a letter to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent of the Madras Railway accepting the notice given to the hands on condition that on or before 31st December, the Madras Railway Company shall pay or make definite arrangements for payment of all moneys due to the men agreeing to serve the new administration on the same terms as they are now serving, but on a fresh agreement.

MORTGAGE SUITS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 26.

The Government of India have been quick to recognise the hardship entailed by the recent Privy Council ruling with regard to the period of limitation applicable to suits for the sale on mortgages. The Draft Bill to amend and consolidate the law of limitation applying to British India, which is now being circularised, contains, it is understood, a clause which provides that suits on mortgages which would have been considered as being within the limitation of the Privy Council shall be treated as good suits if they are brought within two years. It is also proposed to allow suits, which have been dismissed as time-barred in consequence of the Privy Council ruling, to be re-instituted.

ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Early Payment of Dividend.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, NOVEMBER 26.

Mr. F. Branson, acting Official Assignee, announces that he hopes to be able to send out notices to all creditors of the late firm of Arbuthnot and Company stating the amount of dividend payable and calling upon the creditors to take payment of the dividend before the end of the present month.

PLAGUE MEASURES IN POONA.

Wholesome Effect of Rat-killing

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, NOVEMBER, 26.

From the 16th of September last traps had been laid in various localities in the Cantonment, As a result returns up to date show the total of 4,554 rats as having been caught and destroyed in the city. The plague figures show a decline in the epidemic. So far no case of plague is reported within Cantonment limits, very stringent sanitary precautions being taken to keep the Cantonment immune from any attacks.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

THE personality of Lala Lajpat Rai who was recently permitted to return to the Punjab from Burma has been debated by many. We reproduce above a photograph kindly lent us by *The Parsi*.

THE MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON LIEUT. BLANE.

Appeal of the Prisoners.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, NOVEMBER 26.

In the Chief Court of the Punjab before Sir William Clark and Mr. Justice Reid, Pir Bux and Hidayat appealed, the former against a sentence of transportation for life and a fine of Rs. 2,000 and the latter against a sentence of ten years' transportation and a fine of Rs. 100, passed upon them by the Sessions Judge of Rawalpindi, under Sections 307 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code, for robbing and attempting to murder Lieut. Blane in a railway train, between Rawalpindi and Champbellpur. The accused were not represented by Counsel in the Punjab Chief Court, though one of them was stated ta be a rich man and there was, therefore, no case for the appellants except such as could be found in their own crudely written statements of appeal.

Pir Pux, in his statement, said :—"I am quite innocent. On the 23rd June I went to Malakand as a labourer having relations there, but on arriving at Malakand I found that my relations had left. I therefore stopped only a few days, being unable to get work and returned home on the 6th July. On the 9th July I was on my way to Kohat when the police at the instance of my enemy, Sher Mohammed Lambardar captured me at Kanjur Station. The injuries alleged to have been caused to me by falling from a train were actually caused when I was cutting wood as is borne out by the report of the Revenue Officer. The so-called identification of me by Mr. Blane was unfair. My photo was shown to him as a portrait of the man who had shot him. I who had a full grown beard was then mixed with six persons who were beardless. Naturally enough Mr. Blane then identified me. The reason why Sher Mohammed Lambardar had a grudge against me was that I gave information by which property stolen from the Commissariat Department at Campbellpur was discovered by the police in his house. Also he was tempted by the reward Rs. 500 offered by the police. The reason why another witness, Fateh Mohammed, gave evidence against me was that I had abducted a girl who was his cousin The Subordinate Court came to the conclusion that I was guilty on the sterength of the fact that there was a previous conviction against me."

Hidayat in his statement said :—"The investigation was not made at once as stated in the judgment. Ten days after the occurrence the investigation was begun on the information given by a suspected person. Had that man possessed real information he would have reported at once. Neither Lieut. Blane nor any other witness for the prosecution indentified me as one of the men on the train. The confession which I made was compelled by police influence. Before the Sessions Judge, where there was no fear, I told the true facts".

Mr. Alweyne Turner on behalf of the Crown opposed the appeal.

Mr. Blane's statement may briefly be summarised as follows :—"Shortly after the train left Rawalpindi Lieut. Blane undressed and went to sleep and later woke up to find a native fumbling with his clothes which were hanging up at his feet. Another man was standing on the footboard of the carriage on the opposite side. This man held a stick. Lieut Blane sprang up and seizing a stick made for the man in the carriage (afterwards identified as Pir Bux) who attempted to escape by the window. The second man afterwards identified as Hidayat attacked Mr. Blane with his stick and continued to belabour him as long as Mr. Blane continued to prevent Pir Bux from escaping. At last Pir bux drew a revolver and shot Mr. Blane first in the hand and then in the knee. Mr. Blane thinks that two more shots were fired one striking him in the back and grazing his spine but he temporarily lost consciousness at that moment. On recovering quickly, he saw one of the accused still on the footboard who struck him across the face with a stick causing him to faint again. The train stopped next at Campbellpur and there assistance was obtained and Lieut. Blane's injuries were attended to.

The evidence of other witnesses before the Sessions Judge was to the following effect:—A uniform case was missing and was subsequently found on the line at mile 1,051. Blood stains were discovered on the ballast and were traced to the level crossing two miles from Campbellpur. A stick also was picked up close by. No further clue was obtained till the 9th July when a statement was made by an informer that Pir Bux and Hidayat were the culprits and that they had received injuries. The inquiries showed that both the men were absent from their homes and that one of them was meditating flight. Accordingly a watch was kept at various railway stations and Pir Bux was arrested at Kanjur Station at 3-45 a.m. trying to board the train as it was about to start. He had no ticket. Hidayat was caught in a cave close to the Haro River and after his capture he pointed out a place close to the house of Pir Bux where the revolver was found. He then made a full and detailed confession to a magistrate. The evidence of Mr. Randall of Lahore showed that the revolver had been stolen from him while travelling by train on the night of the 15th June. On the 13th July Lieut. Blane indentified Pir Bux as the man with the revolver and picked out Hidayat as the man with the stick. Both the men had marks of injuries which, in the opinion of the Civil Surgeon, were probably caused while jumping from a moving train. The stick found on the railway line was admitted by Hidayat to be his.

A letter was seized by the police written by Hidayat to his brother, dated Malakand 29th June, but posted (as shown by the Postmaster) in his own village near Rawalpindi on the 8th July, the obvious object of which was to establish an "alibi" in case of arrest.

On the question of identification Mr. Turner called the attention of the Court to Mr. Blane's evidence which was as follows :—"While I was in the hospital in Rawalpindi, the two accused were brought before me together with five or six other men. I was in bed at the time. A paper was held in front of my eyes and I did not look till I was told to. I looked down the line of men and at once picked out the tall accused. Then I was asked whether I recognised anyone else and I said I had seen the smaller accused somewhere, but could not say where. No help was given me. All the men were dressed in ordinary clothes and all the men looked like blackguards."

The Court decided to dismiss the appeal, to uphold the conviction and to call upon Hidayat to show cause why his sentence should not be enhanced.

THE Transport "Assaye" is to arrive at Bombay on 28th instant and "Dangola" at Karachi 11th December.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

Major C. G. R. Whitcombe, I. M. S., Medical Officer i/c 116th Mahrattas, is appointed Medical Officer, i/c Staff and Details, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, from 17th October, *vice* Capt. Keys, I.M.S.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry.—Major F. A. Smith, 2nd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major C. Hamilton, retired. Dated 26th August.

The 101st Grenadiers.—Major H. E. C. B. Nepean, 2nd-in-Command, 108th Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, but to remain with the 104th Wellesley's Rifles, vice Major R. M. Betham, the 101st Grenadiers, transferred to the 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers. Dated 10th November.

102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.—Major R. M. Betham, 2nd-in-Command. The 101st Grenadiers, is transferred in the same capacity, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 10th November.

108th Infantry.—Major H. T. H. Hay, 2nd in-Command, 95th Russell's Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Major H. E. C. B. Nepean, transferred to the 101st Grenadiers. Dated 10th November.

128th Pioneers.—Major J. R. Hill, 2nd Double Company Commander, 120th Rajputana Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command. vice Lieutenant-Colonel L. M. Foster, appointed Commandant, 121st Pioneers. Dated 1st November.

Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel B. Holloway, 27th Light Cavalry, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Jubbulpore Brigade, vice Major T. Fraser, Royal Engineers, transferred. Dated 5th November.

Major L. St. G. LeMarchant, D. S. O., Brigade-Major, Ahmednagar Brigade, was appointed to carry on the duties of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Ahmednagar Brigade, in addition to his other duties from 16th to 19th October, there being no other Officer available.

Major H. P. Lane, 96th Berar Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Secunderabad 1st (Infantry) Brigade, vice Major W. J. Anderson, West Riding Regiment, transferred to the Bombay Brigade, or until further orders. Dated 1st November.

Major W. C. Black, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment), to officiate as Brigade-Major, Jhansi Brigade, vice Captain A. S. Capper, 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse, transferred. Dated 11th November.

Captain J. H. F. Lakin, 92nd Punjabis, to officiate as Brigade-Major, Rangoon Brigade, vice Major F. G. M. Rowley, Middlesex Regiment, vacated. Dated 13th November.

86th Carnatic Infantry.—Captain C. D. Field, Double Company Officer, 88th Carnatic Infantry, to be 4th Double Company Commander, to fill an existing vacancy, but to remain seconded, and Captain B. C. Kauntze, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain C. D. Field, seconded. Dated 1st November.

The 101st Grenadiers.—Major P. H. Cunningham Double Company Commader, and Officiating 2nd-in Command, 108th Infantry, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major H.E C.B. Nepean, attached for duty with the 104th Wellesley's Rifles. Dated 10th November.

120th Rajputana Infantry.—Major C. Burrard, 2nd Double Company Commander, 121st Pioneers, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Major J. R. Hill, transferred to the 128th Pioneers. Dated 1st November.

121st Pioneers.—Major C. R. Kauntze, late 77th Moplah Rifles, attached, to be 2nd Double Company Commander, vice Major C. Burrard, transferred to the 120th Rajputana Infantry. Dated 1st November.

Lieutenant J. W. Renny-Tailyour, R. H. A., is appointed Instructor in Gunnery at the Artillery Practice Camp at Nasirabad, vice Lieutenant B. S. Ward, R. F. A., relieved.

It having been decided that the Batteries of the V. Brigade, R. F. A., will carry out their practice at Laknadon, the following officers are detailed as the Staff for that Camp :—Instructor in Gunnery. Capt. F. Rainsford Hannay, 44th Battery, R. F. A., Range Officer. Lieutenant G. Ormerod, "R" Battery R. H. A., Assistant Range Officer. Lieutenant W. Weatherbe, No. 8 Ammunition Column, R.F.A.

The General Officer Commanding Southern Army, sanctions privilege leave to the undermentioned officer for thirty-eight days, from the 20th November, or from such date as he may avail himself of it :—Brigadier-General L. M. M. Hall, C. B., Commanding Southern Brigade. J. W. Tulloch, Brigadier-General.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 26.—Davie, Capt., 34th Poona Horse, from England.
Lock, Major, 102nd Grenadiers, from England.
Kitson, Major-General, Staff, from Jubbulpore.
Hawdon, Lieut., 21st Cavalry, from Bannu.
Duperier, Major-General, D.G.M.W., from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER 26.—Lock, Major, 102nd Drenadiers, to Mhow.
Gavie, Capt., 34th Poona Horse, to Aurungabad.

DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, NOVEMBER 26.

The Decentralisation Commission to day examined Rai Bahadur M Audinarayaniah, retired Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Mr. C T. H. Johnson, I. C. S., Divisional Officer Negapatam who said he had to submit an excessive number of returns and statements which took up a considerable amount of time. He thought it would be possible to abolish a considerable number of these statements and returns or they might be safely delegated to some of his Subordinates to prepare and to forward. Asked if he thought it would be possible in his Division to get together something like an Advisory Council which would be of advantage to him, witness replied:—"I do not see exactly on what point an Advisory Council would be consulted on which I do not consult local opinion. As it is I know most of the members of the Taluq Board and already consult them on several matters.

THE first meeting of the current Calcutta session of the Legistative Council of the Governor-General is to take place on 3rd January next when the Civil Procedure Bill is likely to be referred to a Select Committee and the Trust Bill and the Legal Practitioners' Bill may be advanced a stage.

KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).
KARACHI, NOVEMBER 21.

URBAN CONGESTION.

The Goa-Portuguese community is to be congratulated on its whole-hearted attempt to provide its members with decent habitations at reasonable rents. For many years the community has been housed in the District of the Sadar Bazaar contiguous to St. Patrick's Church, and in a few remoter quarters such as Garikata. As the Goanese increased in numbers, rents went up to a pitch that resulted in the inevitable overcrowding. The houses, too, were mostly the property of landlords who were out for all possible profit, and saw that they got it.

A few enterprising gentlemen have therefore now acquired a decent site for a new Goanese settlement to be built on the co-operative system. The land, appropriately enough for such a scheme, is in the Garden Quarter. Municipal water will need to be laid on, but it goes without saying that the Municipality will not be grasping in its demands, and that with an adequate guarantee the laying of the mains will be undertaken as soon as the foundations of the houses are laid. It seems also highly desirable that a tramway extension should be made in the same direction, for the Goanese who can boast their carriages are certainly in a minority. This tramway extension, however, will also tap the traffic to and from the Municipal Gardens which attract large numbers of foot visitors every evening and dense crowds on Sundays, holidays and band nights.

The unfortunate tramway is of course bound by all sorts of limitations between the Municipality and the Cantonment Committee, so much so that not even yet after 12 years effort has it succeeded in getting its lines through to Cantonment Station ! It is to be hoped that these parties will come to terms as to this extension past the Native Lines to the Gardens, at all events within the present decade. That the tramway runs neither to the Cantonments Railway Station nor to the Gardens is an injustice to the Tramway Company, but a far greater injustice to would-be passengers who literally swarm in both directions.

It is good to find that the Municipality intend to continue the fight against plague by every means in their power. Provision has been made to pay for lakhs of rats, for the disinfection and pesterining of houses which had such satisfactory results in the Runchore Lines last year. Of course there is really nothing like inoculation, but whatever the heads of the various communities pretend in public and at Municipal meetings, they seem still to nourish a superstitious dislike of it and indeed of almost all preventive measures except evacuation !

They may be ashamed to avow their secret opinions openly, but certainly they do nothing to support Dr. Kaka and his assistants in the anti-plague campaign.

In one matter the Municipality does not seem to be doing well, particularly in the quarter known as the Old Town.

Here the streets are very irregularly laid out. The road that in one place is forty-five feet wide a little lower down may be less than thirty. There are also many narrow alleys, as there are in the City of London and in Yarmouth, and some of them most unsavoury.

Years ago the Municipality seems to have taken it into its collective head that it was a desideratum to have roads of a regular width. Why regular ? The traffic consists of such unspeedy vehicles as byle-gharris. There are donkeys and a few slow nags, but no motors, horse-carriages or even mule-carts. Why regular ? Wider granted, but why regular !

The writer has visited several spots where re-alignment by means of a set-back of houses is under contemplation.

Now where the present owners' grandparents shoved the fronts of their houses into the roadway, as they often did, it was almost always for one reason. Not for greedy land-grabbing, but because the plot was not of sufficient depth to allow of building without poaching a yard or two from the public thoroughfare. If the owner of such a plot seeking to re-build is told he must set back and take compensation for the land surrendered, he can but say in effect—"Hang it ! What's left is not big enough for anything but a fire-place and a chimney." The result is that the Municipality has to take over the whole plot at a price fixed by the Panchayat, usually a pretty stiff figure running to over 50 or even 60 rupees per square yard. The Municipality gets its alignment of course, but has left on its hands a few square yards of land useless, because of its narrow dimensions, for any purpose. It has also run up the values of adjacent plots against itself, and the displaced inhabitants crowd into the next street and make the confusion of congestion even worse confounded. Now of course the whole question of the clearance of slums is one of the most difficult and expensive businesses any urban authority can have to tackle. There is not any such body, from the London County Council downwards, but has more or less made a mess of such business. To make noisome alleys into fair roadways and to make narrow crooked streets into adequate thoroughfares is good work and is worth the cost. But one cannot help feeling that the Karachi Municipality is in some way bound and hedged by some ill-conceived plans and faulty precedents in its operations, particularly in that it makes a positive fetich of straight, regular streets.

No city in the world of the same age as Karachi Old Town can boast of straight and regular streets, except Paris. What Baron Haussmann effected in large with the whole of the Imperial authority and purse behind him it is doubtful if the Karachi Municipality can effect in little without at least proportionate expenditure. And Karachi cannot afford it.

However desirable Boulevards may be in Paris, such roads are hardly required in the quiet and slow Karachi Old Town.

Before another rupee is spent in such direction it seems most important that the whole alignment system be re-considered. In as far as money is spent simply to make crooked streets straight, where the crookedness really does not matter, there being light and air for all, the money is being thrown away.

FUEL.

It is understood that the Forest Department has made a rebate of Rs. 35,000 to the wood contractor on condition of his retailing the wood at 10 annas per maund in Karachi. It is certain that the wood is not being retailed at the agreed figure. The contractor gives as an excuse that the Municipality will nor grant him sites for retail depots. Why should the Municipality be drawn into the matter ? The contractor has made an excellent bargain no doubt, but he seeks to augment his profits still further by neglecting to fulfil the conditions of the rebate. Sites can be obtained for fuel depots or for any other business by any man who is prepared to pay the necessary rent. The necessary rent means about Rs. 100 a month for a large enough site in the busy part of the Town. Does the contractor offer the Municipality or any other landlord such rent ? Or is ten rupees nearer his idea ? If the contractor opened only one such depot where the retail price was ten annas per maund, all the other retailers would have to follow suit in prices, and the object of the Forest Department's concession would be obtained. As it is, we go on paying famine prices for fuel—fourteen, fifteen annas and at times even a rupee per maund.

If the Forest Department cannot make the contractor fulfil its conditions, let us hope that at all events it will not allow the agreed rebate. There seems something rotten in management when timber that is State property can be so disposed of as to enable a contractor to obtain a monopoly of a necessity of life and so to grind the faces of the poor.

How terribly the extra annas affect the bulk of population can only be understood when it is realised that they are equal to an income-tax on salaries between Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per mensem of at least one anna in the rupee or of 1s. 3d. in the pound !

Such oppression in an English town, it is not too much to say, would arouse resentment and uproar that would reach to Westminster and shake a Ministry.

FIRE AT CAWNPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CAWNPORE, NOVEMBER 26.

A fire occurred in the compound of the Royal Dragoons Mess, the building occupied by the Mess caterer being burned to the ground. The chimney of the building took fire and all efforts to save it proved unsuccessful, but the entire contents were removed to a safe place.

FACTORY COMMISSION.

The Factory Labour Commission resumed its sittings yesterday afternoon at the Council Hall, Bombay Secretariat, the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison presiding. All the members of the Commission were present. The proceedings commenced with Mr. Harrison of the Central Spinning and Weaving Company, who said that after working till six o'clock in the evening mill operatives got quite exhausted, with the result that they worked less efficiently. In his opinion they should not be made to work more than twelve hours a day including the interval of half an hour. He came out to India in 1887. The men had since been more efficient in their work but not more steady. His experience in India was that if the men worked for twelve hours instead of thirteen, they would work more efficiently.

The President:—"If you worked for twelve hours a day, you would have to use electric light for half an hour to an hour on short days?"

Witness:—"Yes."

"You are then, I believe, in favour of restricting the hours of adults rather than of young men?"

"Yes."

Continuing, witness said that mill hands would not complain at all if all the mills were placed on an equal footing to secure uniformity in work at the rate of 12 hours a day.

The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldass:—"If one mill worked for 12 hours and another for 13 hours, which mill would the workmen prefer?"

Witness:—"They would prefer to work in a place where they would get extra pay."

"The mill hands would prefer to go to the mill where they can earn more money?"

"Yes, surely, they would like to earn more money."

"If mill hands did not desire to work longer hours, can the masters command them?"

"No."

"Then they are independent so far as the working hours are concerned?"

"Yes. They do not like to be dictated to in the matter of working hours."

CERTIFICATE OF AGE.

The next witness examined was Mr. Gokuldas Naranji, manager of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company. He said regarding certificates of age for children, that he was of opinion that an allowance of about 10 days should be given by law, in which a manager might engage a boy prior to his obtaining a certificate of age; but a certificate of physical fitness was not necessary, as it would create confusion on account of the varying standards that may be applied by different medical men. He thinks the present limit of nine years for children is quite reasonable, and should not be enhanced, as he is of opinion, based on many years' close observation, that children do not suffer any physical deterioration by working in cotton factories. If the age limit be enhanced, it would entail much suffering and privation on people of that class. Children at the age of nine are sufficiently developed to readily learn the work they are called upon to do, and it is good that they should learn habits of work early in life and earn an honest livelihood.

Reading the suggestion to create a class of young persons, he was of opinion that it was not at all necessary; and, if adopted, it would throw out of employment a large number of operatives, and at the same time would be detrimental to factories and create confusion, as this class of workmen formed not less than 20 per cent. of the total, especially in ring mills.

Regarding the suggestion to fix definite time limits for the working hours of adult males, he did not think this necessary, but that it should be left to employers and employés to be settled among themselves. Mill labour was not so hard as certain kinds of other labour, and mill-hands are in the habit of taking rest at frequent intervals during working hours and are always willing to secure engagement in mills, where they have the certainty of a permanent income.

Mr. Nowroji Edulji Serewalla, on being examined, said he represented the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, which employ on an average 915 men, 330 women and 225 children. He was of opinion that the

WORKING HOURS

of male adults should not be limited, though it is very desirable to have a uniform working day of 13 hours. The physique of workers has not been affected by long hours. The hours should not be limited to 12 working hours. The engine should be stopped for half an hour between noon and 2 p.m. There is no necessity to create a new class of workers intermediate between half-timers and adults, for that would in his opinion encourage illegal employment as adults, of children between the ages of 12 and 14.

It would be a burden on mill authorities to keep a special register of all workers under the age of 16. The present restrictions are quite sufficient, or, if desired, the factories could be inspected more frequently than at present. The minimum age at which children are allowed to work in factories should not be raised beyond nine. A certificate of both age and physical fitness should be required before children are allowed to work in factories.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

to children was given by factory owners at their own expense, but the scheme did not work, as the children liked better to play during the recess than to attend school. It is not advisable to force factory owners to provide elementary education to children. If the hours of adult labour are restricted at all, the restriction should take the form proposed, that is, the imposition of definite time limits beyond which no operative could be legally employed. Witness in conclusion said that it was not necessary to have Inspectors from the United Kingdom, as the present ones are quite capable of doing their duty.

Cross-examined by the President, the witness said that mill operatives had considerably improved in efficiency and skill during the last few years. If they were compelled to work only for twelve hours, they would still improve. At first they would grudge if the hours of work were restricted, but when they saw they were legally restricted they would in time be reconciled to the new conditions of life.

The Commission then adjourned till this afternoon.

"THE RAILWAY BOARD GUIDE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Railway Board, perhaps to justify its existence, has taken the public into its confidence and presented it with its First Edition in the shape of the "Traveller's Companion" being a brief description of places of pilgrimage and important towns in India, together with a decent map of the Railway system in India corrected up to the 31st March 1907. There are over 40 excellent photographs of the chief places of interest in Bengal, Madras and Bombay. Bombay City has been favoured with only two photos, the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway, (while that for the B. B. and C. I. Railway has been omitted and the Elephanta Caves. Surely a photo of "one of the most beautiful harbours in the world" would have gone far to enhance the value of the "Companion," and which certainly has a greater claim than Marmugoa Harbour of the Western India Portuguese Railway which appears in it. A short account of Simla, the Summer Capital of the Viceroy and of the Government of India, is given, while not a line is mentioned about the Summer Capital of the Western Presidency (Mahableshwar), nor of the Southern Presidency (Ootacamund). Igatpuri comes in for some passing notice, while Lonavla, Khandala and Matheran have been entirely ignored! Bassein, with its famous ruins, is shown under "Bombay," and Toongar Hill, it seems, serves as a Sanitarium for poor families who cannot afford to go to the more expensive place called Matheran, also the two ancient Maratha forts of Lohagad and Visapur rise majestically over the Karla caves and are well worth a visit. In the Second Edition it is hoped that the "Companion" will contain more reliable information for the benefit of the travelling public. Another improvement would be to put the initials of the Railway to which the station is connected immediately after it; as, for instance, Karla (G. I. P.), Coimbatore (M. R.) Agashi (B. B. & C. I. Ry.), Mirzapore (E. I. Ry.), Mooltan (N. W. Ry.) Vencatagiri (S. I. R.), and so on as the stations are printed with a heading in alphabetical order, with a description. It is just as well to inform the Railway Board that Toongar Hill is not a Sanitarium and never has been one; while the two forts referred to are not near the Karla Caves, but are in the opposite direction miles away, and may be seen on the right from the train for Poona after passing the Karla Railway station.—Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

WE understand that the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose has accepted the invitation to preside at the 23rd Sessions of the Indian National Congress to be held at Surat in December next.

THE B. P. R. A. RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, NOVEMBER 25.

On Saturday last a very successful meeting was brought to a close by the distribution of prizes, when the Officers in Camp were "At Home" to the station. Mr. Henry gave away the prizes, which were both numerous and handsome. In the hands of Colonel Campbell and his Staff, the arrangements of the meeting left little to be desired. The marking was exceedingly good; the new stop butt and targets worked without a hitch; the programme was admirably arranged, and the squadding of competitors most satisfactory. All that was left to be desired was, (1) more targets for spoon ball shooting in the afternoon; (2) rather less delay over the preliminary arrangements for the Meerut Cup Competition, and (3) a clearer system of posting daily notices on the Notice Board. As regards the first of these complaints. I need only say that as competitors had to wait for 2 hours to fire 3 series of 3 shots, the complaint is justified. As regards (2) I feel I need only draw the attention of the Council to the matter, and as to (3) I would suggest that the Notice Board be divided up into columns, headed by the days of the week, and each day's notices posted in that column.—So much for complaint, which are really hardly worthy of notice, and which, I doubt not, will be remedied next meeting.

The shooting showed a distinct improvement on that of last year. Last year's average score was 30·8 per range over 9 ranges. Last year the conditions were, on the whole easy. We had no heavy winds, and no dust. This year the winner made exactly the same score, per range, over 10 distances, which included two at 1,000 yards. This year we had heavy winds and furious dust storms, so there can be no question but that this year's winner did better than last year's. Moreover, competitors found it a much more difficult matter to get into the Prize List. It was no uncommon thing for 32s. to be counted out, while 31s. were never to be relied upon at the shorter-ranges. I congratulate Sergt Critchell of the Sind Volunteers on winning the Championship. He has attended this meeting for very many years and is a painstaking and reliable shot. His experience stood him in good stead or the "tricky" conditions we had to contend with this year. Captain Graham, who won the Officers Championship, Volunteer De Cruz who won the Volunteer Championship, and Sergt. Goodwin who won C Class Championship, ran Sergt. Critchell very close, and a very slight turn of Fortune's wheel would have given one of them premier honours. As it was, Sergt. Goodwin only lost the Gold Medal on the tie. Both the other winners, referred to above, were in remarkably fine form. Captain Graham had only one bad shoot throughout the whole of the meeting. The same remark applies to Volunteer De Cruz, who, by the way, put on 101 in the match, Army versus Volunteers, on the last day.

It is difficult to compare this year's and last year's results in the *practical* matches, as the conditions were in no instance exactly similar. I am inclined to think that there has been a general improvement in the shooting for these events. I mean there were more men this year, who made presentable scores in each match, though the winners did not make any advance on the winning scores of last year. Undoubtedly this general improvement is a far more satisfactory one than the marked, improvement of a few individual performers. These practical matches are gradually gaining in popularity as men find out that it not luck, but practice, which makes for success. I believe that these matches would be taken much more seriously by competitors if they were "squadded" matches and if a separate championship were arranged for the best aggregate score made in them. I did hear it whispered that the Council of the B. P. R. A. intend to do something of the kind next year. There is no room for doubt that this is the class of shooting that must be encouraged, if the B. P. R. A. is to justify the object of its existence, viz. the promotion and encouragement of Rifle Shooting in India. Bull's eye shooting is well enough: it is an art in itself; it develops patience and nerve; it trains the eye and accustoms a man to the use of a rifle. It is, moreover, a good sport, and one from which that element, miscalled "luck," is largely eliminated. But it is only half the battle. A rifleman cannot always dwell on his aim. He cannot always be sure of his distance: cannot always get a clear billet for his bullet. He must learn to fire rapidly and accurately at an indistinct object. He must learn to judge by eye, both distance, wind and weather. Until he can do all this,—and more—with some sure amount of success, he is only half a rifleman, and is of very doubtful use when he has to use his rifle in anger. Thus it follows that the B. P. R. A. are on the right lines in paying greater attention, year by year, to that part of their programme which is more practical than bull's eye shooting.

The respective merits of the short and the long rifle were hotly debated. The prevalent opinion seemed to be that while the short rifle was the better weapon for short ranges and quick firing, the long rifle had the pull of it at the longer distances. Whether this view is correct remains to be proved. Prejudices die hard, especially in India, and the prejudice in favour of the long rifle is still very much alive. The fact remains that Sergeant Bridges of the Connaughts won the Championship at Meerut in 1906 with a short rifle and, this year, several men who used this weapon, were well up in the aggregates. It will be time enough to condemn this new rifle as the inferior weapon, when more of our crack shots have tried it, and failed with it. Until then, it cannot be fairly condemned. In this view, the order of the Council, that, in future, competitors shall fire with the type of weapon with which their unit is armed is a wise one. Because a man has learned to shoot well with the long rifle, is no reason why he should not learn to shoot equally well with the short one, especially as it has been proved that equally good shooting can be done with both. And it is manifestly absurd that in a meeting designed to improve his efficiency as a rifleman, a soldier should use a different type of weapon to that which he will use when his efficiency is put to the test on service. I may add that the new rule is so framed to as allow Volunteers to use the new short rifle, and as so many of them are crack shots it is to be hoped they will arm themselves with it and show what can be done with it in the hands of men who understand it, and can 'hold straight."

The Team matches—would that there were more of them, resulted in a very creditable win for the Cameronians, in the Meerut Cup, and for the Army, in the Army vs. Volunteers. This is the second year in succession that the Army have won this match. Volunteers must look to their laurels.

DARJEELING ASSAULT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

In the Darjeeling Mail Assault Case at Bogra yesterday the examination of Mr. Coates was concluded and that of Mr. Smart was taken. Both repudiated the suggestion that they would take offence at a native travelling in the same compartment, their evidence going to show that the attack made upon them was both unexpected and unprovoked. Mr. Smart said he had been unable to do any work. Since the injury inflicted upon him he had been ordered Home by a Medical Board.

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

Our citizens may dispute facts, but they cannot disprove them. To add anything by way of an introduction to the opinion given below might detract from its value or lessen its weight. Bombay citizens can safely be left to draw their own conclusions based upon such convincing proofs. It means that it is just as it is represented to be.

Read the statement made by Dr. S. Goolamhusein, L.M. & S., Dispensary, 240 Musjid Bunder Road:—

I am convinced from practical experience that Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are reliable for the cure of diseases of the Kidneys, and may be taken by the most delicate person without causing bad after-effects. They should be taken at the first indication of kidney or urinary trouble as they are dangerous if neglected. They tone up and strenghen the kidneys, helping them in filtering poisonous waste from the blood, which cause backache, rheumatism, dropsy, urinary trouble and such other ailment that are due to weak or affected kidneys.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer someting else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

SPORTING NEWS.

OWING to a printer's error "Wuffy" was omitted from the list of unsuccessful runners in the Manchester November Handicap telegraphed to us by our London carrespondent on Saturday last and published in Monday's edition.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Prospects of the Coming Season.

Our new Pack of Fox-hounds, consisting of 29 couple, has now been in India for the space of about five weeks, and owing to regular exercise the hounds are already in first-class condition. Everybody is not, perhaps, aware of the difficulties and troubles which have to be overcome in the uncertain and laborious task of rendering a pack of hounds in a suitable state to hunt in this country. Hounds usually arrive from Home in a pig fat condition after the weeks of inforced confinement during the long sea journey, and to the uninitiated it might seem an easy thing to remove from them any excess of adipose tissue, but they very frequently do not take at all kindly to the sweltering heat of a Bombay October, and it is therefore only by the most assiduous attention to each and every hound that a satisfactory result can be attained. In England a fox-hound is looked upon as a particularly hardy animal, which nature has blessed with a strong constitution, but when brought into the tropics, especially during the first month or so of his exile, he requires almost the same devoted care which the affectionate mother pays to the new-born babe. We accordingly owe our grateful thanks to the energetic and unselfish M. F. H. and to his hard-working staff, who by their unsparing efforts have brought the pack to its present state of perfection. Circumstances necessitated the employment of a new Kennel Huntsman, unversed in the vagaries of our trying Indian climate, but he seems to have his whole heart in his work, and promises to be a Hunt servant of whom we may all be proud. The Hunt officials, we are glad to note, have been successful in purchasing a somewhat better stamp of horse than we have noticed in past seasons. Different people may have their various likes and dislikes as regards the breed of horse which is the most adaptable to the Salsette hunting country, but there is doubtless only one opinion that a man, dressed in the regulation "Pink" hunting coat, has the appearance of being far better mounted on the Australian animal than on either the Arab or Country-bred. Owing to the failure of the late September rains, it has been possible for the sport to be started at a somewhat earlier date than is usually the case. The ground at the present moment has much the same appearance as might be expected in the month of February, and although the holes in the historic melon ground may not in reality be worse than usual, they certainly seem to give one that impression. One has to record, with great regret, an accident to one of the popular and always genial whips, who in the exercise of his duties was galloping at great speed through a field of uncut grass, so blind that neither horse nor rider could see the obstruction which caused the fall. Unfortunately this regrettable accident has been the means of incapacitating this gentleman for some weeks as regards the riding to hounds is concerned. It is rumoured, we are delighted to hear, that circumstances permitting, we may be provided a little later on with frequent bye-days in addition to the stereotyped Sunday and Thursday Meets. In view of the exceptional support, which the Jackal Club is already receiving before the sport has even begun, it would seem that any extra bye-day will be very highly appreciated by a large number of the followers of the chase; in fact if the fields assume much larger proportions than was the case during the greater part of last season, an extra day's hunting during the week would appear to be almost a necessity. The opening Meet will take place at the Jackal Club on Thursday, the 28th instant, and it may perhaps not be out of place to recommend those younger members of the hunting community, who are anxious to ride hard, that a new pack of hounds will often take the strongest exception to being pressed by horsemen too close behind them. It is consequently more than ever necessary to give a new Pack plenty of space. See that the hounds have a clear two fields start, and the then sit down and catch them, if you can.

JACKAL.

LUCKNOW RACES.

First Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 26.

The first day of the extra meeting was of interest in that the fields were fairly full. There was quality represented despite the large number of stables that have left for Calcutta and issues were mostly well contested. But the public have no reason to be jubilant, as in three races particularly rank outsiders upset all calculations. The attendance was very satisfactory in point of numbers and Sir John Hewett and his party and General and Lady Elliot were present.

Details:—

HORSE HURDLES.

Major Moore's Daroji 12st .... A Hoyt 1
Mr Durleun's Ruapehu 11st 7lbs .... Owner 2
Captain Gibbs' and Mr Borton's Loddon 10st 11lbs Mr Borton 3

Also ran:—Oyster 11st 7lbs, Wandering Willie 11st (fell), Wallace 10st 7lbs, ran out.

Betting.—5 to 4 on Daroji, 4 to 1 Ruapehu, 5 to 1 Oyster, 6 to 1 the others.

Won by one and a quarter length fifteen lengths, between second and third. Time—3mins. 5 secs.

CHARBAGH PLATE.

Thakur Sri Pat Singh's Fusser 11st 7lbs ...... William 1
Mr William's Pasha 10st 11lbs .... Owner 2
Colonel Abud's Martini 10st .... Beecham 3

Betting.—5 to 2 on Nusser, 6 to 4 against Pasha; 10 to 7 Martini.

Won easily by two lengths: twenty lengths separating second and third. Time—1 min. 25 2-5 secs.

HORSE HANDICAP.

Captain McNeile's White Heather 11st 7lbs ... Mr Miles 1
Mr Rowan's Lady Thespian 11st 3lbs .... Bond 2
Colonel Beaver's Highland Fling 11st 3lbs ... P Morrison 3

Also ran.—Africa 11st 3lbs, Lady Thirza 11st 3lbs, Nell Gwynne 11st 1lb.

Betting.—5 to 4 against Highland Fling and Lady Thespian, 10 to 1 others.

Won by two lengths, same distance between second and third. Time—1 min. 19 secs.

ARAB HANDICAP.

Captain Jeffrey's Migidi 8st 6lbs .... Killorn 1
Mr Rees' Diamond 10st 6lbs .... Captain Tudor 2
Mr C Murray's Imtiyas 8st 6lbs .... Stowie 3

Also ran.—Little Exile 11st 7lbs, Hazard 10st 7lbs, Ariel 8st 10lbs, Silver Ring 7st 8lbs, Toddles 7st 8lbs, Star of Bombay 7st.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Little Exile, 4 to 1 Silver Ring, 5 to 1 Diamond, 6 to 1 the others.

Won by three-quarter of a length, same distance between second and third. Time—55 2/5secs.

MAHOMEDBAGH PLATE.

Mr. Rose's Primrose 10st 10lbs .... Howie 1
Mr Rowan's Picaninny 11st 7lbs .... Ames 2
Colonel Beaver's Little Dolly 10st 8lbs ... Mr Tomkinson 3

Also ran:—Koorlong 9st 10lbs, (carried 9st 11lbs); Moonbeam 9st 8lbs, Aurie 8st, Mermaid 8st 1lb.

Betting:—5 to 2 against each Primrose and Elsie; 4 to 1 Picaninny and Little Dolly, sixes the others.

Won easily by a length, half a length between second and third, a head separating third and fourth. Time—1min. 7 1/5 secs.

BANARSI PLATE.

Captain Cooke Young's Nittle 10st 8lbs .... Mr Charrington 1
Captain McNeile's Colonel 9st 9lbs .... Killorn 2
Mr Ree's Diamond 11st 8lbs .... Captain Tudor 3

Also ran.—Khalifa 10st 8lbs., Thuyyar 10st 5lbs, Musket 9st 9lbs.

Betting.—Evens Thuyyar; 5 to 2 against Colonel, 4 to 1 Diamond; tens Khalifa and Musket, and twenty Nittle.

Won by half a length, two lengths between second and third, a short head separating third and fourth Time.—1 min. 11 secs.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday 30th instant:—

A Class Handicap—Course No. 40, start at 3-40 p. m.
B Class Handicap—Course No. 39, start at 3-45 p. m.
C Class Handicap—Course No 39, start at 3-50 p. m.
Ships Boat (service rig—Course No. 4 reversed, start at 3-30 p. m.

LUCKNOW POLO TOURNAMENT.

15th Hussars Win the Dragoons Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 25.

The final match in the Royal Dragoons Cup Polo Tournament was played off this evening in the presence of a large gathering, embracing the Lieutenant-Governor and party, General and Lady Elliot and other distinguished visitors. The game was between the Royal Lancers, comprising Messrs. Bryant, R. Wood, Major Clifton Brown and Mr. Murray (back), and the 15th Hussars—Mr. Barry, Major Kennard, Hon'ble D. Bingham, and Major Bramwell (back). The umpires were Major Luard, and Mr. Tomkinson. This was another sensational game among others we have witnessed in this tournament. For five out of six chukkers the Lancers were having the best of the game and had the Hussars mostly on the defensive and at the close of fifth chukker the score was two goals to love in favour of Lancers. Then in the sixth chukker the Hussars played up splendidly and got two goals in quick succession amidst wildest excitement, the game closing in a tie after full time.

The goals were widened and after a minute and half's extra play the Hussars who were on the offensive hit the winning goal. Lady Hewett presented the Cup to the winners.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY BOHRA C. C. vs. RANDER ISLAM GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on the 20th and 21st instant:—

BOMBAY BHORA C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr H O Tyebji, c Doctor, b Bharucha	2	b Mullaji	5
Mr C M Ali, b O Nakhoda	42	c Bharucha, b C Nakhoda	21
Mr A H Pitalwalla, b Bharucha	3	b Mullaji	0
Mr K Contractor, run out	14	c Ismail, b C Nakhoda	22
Mr Nulwalla, b Bharucha	10	l-b-w, Nakhoda	2
Mr Taber Ali, not out	12	b Mullaji	0
Mr S Sodagar, c Nokhat, b Mullaji	0	c and b C Nakhoda	2
Mr Sunchawalla, c Ismail, b Mullaji	0	c Bharucha, b Nakhoda	2
Mr Tailor, b Mullaji	2	b Bharucha	5
Mr P Pitalwalla, b C Nakhoda	5	b Mullaji	0
Mr H Saya, b Mullaji	1	Not out	4
Extras	10	Extras	5
Total	102	Total	68

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr A Nakhoda, b C M Ali	10	b C M Ali	2
Mr Ebrahim, A E St Taherali, b C Mali	3	b C M Ali	30
Mr Ahmed Jiva, b Sodagar	1	b C M Ali	15
Mr Nakhoda, c c Nulwalla, b C Mali	2	b C M Ali	5
Mr Nokhat, E St Taherali, b C M Ali	5	b C M Ali	22
Mullaji, run out	10	b Sodagar	10
Bharucha, b C M Ali	10	c F Pitalwalla, b Sodagar	2
Esoof Mamoo, b Sodagar	8	run out	0
Moorad E, run out	1	b Sodagar	1
Doctor, not out	3	not out	0
Lorwa E, c Nulwalla, b Sodagar	1	c C M Ali, b Nulwalla	4
Extras	0	Extras	3
Total	54	Total	94

FOOTBALL.

ROYAL SCOTS "MURRAY" LEAGUE.

THE following are the results in the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots "Murray" League, Deolali Detachment:—

					Goals.		
Coy.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For	Agst.	Points
"G"	6	4	0	2	11	3	10
"D"	6	2	3	1	10	10	5
"C"	6	2	3	1	7	8	5
"B"	6	2	4	0	2	9	4

G. Coy. the Champions of Deolali, will meet the Champions of Bombay (Head-Quarters) later on. The Bombay League is still in progress.

THE SURAT CONGRESS.

The "Indu Prakash" gives an account of the meeting held at Surat on Sunday last for the election of the President of the next Indian Congress:—

As arranged at Thursday's public meeting, a meeting of the provisional Reception Committee was held on Sunday in Rao Bahadur Naginchund Zaverchand's Public Hall, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Khandubhai Gulabhai Desai, to appoint the Chairman and Vice-Chairman and the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee and to nominate the President for the 23rd Sessions of the Indian National Congress. At Thursday's meeting about 500 gentlemen had been elected members of the Reception Committe subject to their agreeing to so serve and their paying the fee of Rs. 25 each. Intimation was accordingly sent by the Secretaries of all these provisionally elected gentlemen that only those out of them shall be considered finally elected members of the Reception Committee entitled to vote at its meetings as would pay the fee prescribed and get themselves enrolled by 5 p. m. on the day of the first meeting viz. Sunday the 24th. A number of people had come in response from Bombay, Ahmedabad, Broach, Balsar and other places, but none from those of the Dekkan about whose election there was a fracas at Thursday's meeting. From Sunday morning gentlemen began to arrive from these places, while a strong posse of men came from Ahmedabad and Broach by the afternoon train. Among those gentlemen who came from Bombay were the Hon. Messrs. G. K. Gokhale, G. K. Parekh, H. S. Dikshit, Messrs D. G. Padhye, Dalvi, Chunilal Dharamdas Sarraiya, T.N. Malvi, Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya and others. Among those from Ahmedabad were Divan Bhadur Ambalal Sakerlal, Mr. Ramanbhai Mahipatram and from Broach Mr. Ambashanker Mulji, Chairman of the Broach District Association, and others. The meeting was held at five o'clock, at which the programme was gone through.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Parekh, seconded by Mr. Thakoreram Kapilram, R. B. Khandubhai was voted to the chair. The honour of being the Chairman of the Reception Committee was next conferred upon Mr. Tribhovandas Narotamdas Malvi, B.A., LL. B., Solicitor. The proposition was moved by Mr. Motabhai Motilal Desai, and seconded and supported by Messrs. Bezonji, Markund and Gulabchund Devchund. The speakers spoke at some length upon the public benefactions and charities of Mr. Malvi. Mr. Bhulabhai Jiwanji Desai then moved that R. B. Khandubhai and Messrs. Motabhai Motilal Bezonji, Chunilal Sarraiya, Markund Mehta be nominated Vice-Chairmen of the Reception Committee. Messrs. N. M. Pakwasa and Dayabhai Kalyanji Desai, repectively seconded and supported, the latter gentleman observing that Mr. Motabhai was the grand old man of Surat.

Then was passed unanimously and amidst vociferous cheers the resolution nominating the Hon. Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh, C. I. E, D. C. L., as the President of the ensuing Congress. The resolution that had for some days past agitated the whole of the country, not excluding Surat, was moved by that premier patriotic citizen of Gujarat, Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal, and supported by Messrs. Anupraw, Ramanbhai, Ambashankar, Gandhi and Dr. Ram'al.

The Dewan Bahadur in moving the proposition spoke highly about the forensic abilities, literary attainments and public charities of the President-elect in the cause of National Education and the Swadeshi movement. He referred to his able speech, in the last Viceregal Council, condemning the Seditious Meetings Act. Several representative speakers spoke in the same train. The passing of the resolution evoked a loud outburst of applause.

Then from the chair were moved three resolutions, one expressing the country's deep joy at the recovery and safe return to India of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and wishing him long life and peace; the second according sincerest congratulations to Lala Lajputrai on his release and giving him a cordial invitation to attend this year's Congress as a delegate, and the third welcoming Rutherford Dr. M. P. who has rendered great service to India in Parliament and is coming as delegate of the British India Committee. Another resolution constituted the Vice-Chairmen and the Secretaries as the Executive Committee to make all necessary arrangements for making the Congress a success. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Trustees of the Institute terminated the proceedings.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale who had been received with tremendous cheers when he entered the hall, in moving the formal resolution of thanks, said that he was very much gratified at the happy termination of the meeting. He said that they all had misgivings as regards the result, but he was happy to find that they were falsified; and the nomination of the President was made unanimously. He said that he did not regret differences of opinions, nay, he desired that there should be differences, in order to put life in them, but then he insisted that in the interests of their country, which is passing through a very critical period, those differences should never be allowed to go beyond a certain point. It was the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's sweet and persuasive tongue and his honest sincerity that appealed to the good sense of the Surat young enthusiasts, who were a force not to be treated with contempt. If it was not for the presence of Mr. Gokhale, and other outside friends from Bombay and Ahmedabad, the proceedings would not have been so harmoniously conducted.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NOVELTIES IN WRISTBAGS.

Among the many novelties and distinctly new things shown in the shops are dainty little wristbags of leather decorated with tiny bands of leather in a contrasting shade, the designs in brown and fawn being very effective, while the purple bags with bands of pale mauve are very dainty. These bags are in envelope shape, and many of them are set with tiny watches. A reseda suede bag is wonderfully fresh and attractive, with its trimmings of plain silver-gilt and a narrow stitches strap of the suede forming the handle. Another smart bag of soft suede in a lovely shade of brown has the outside smocked near the top. Two or three rows of the smoking appear below the narrow silver-gilt rim, and this bag is large enough to hold the three beauty accessories—the puff case, the mirror, and the powder box. These bags come in other shades, too, in the fashionable purple and lavender, in grey, brown ranging from tan, and in blue. It is also the fad to have the wristbag match or at least shade into the colour of the costume. In the more costly varieties at the jewellers the gold mesh "Dorothy" bag is still to the fore, the crocheted lace design being one of the prettiest. Novels designs are shown in the weaving of some of these bags, and little strips of braid intricately worked alternate with bands of plain gold links. Often platinum and gold are used in the same design, with introductions of semi-precious stones. Another novel idea is to have the bag outlined with a plain band of gold, with floral designs in enamel tinted in orange and green. The solid gold bag comes in the shape of a pocket-book, open on the side and attached to a gold chain. This bag is large enough to hold visiting cards, a powder puff, and a mirror. An elaborate jewelled bag follows the lines of a butterfly, while another design represents a turtle. These bags are richly enamelled and decorated with jewels, and the openings are cleverly concealed. Everything old-fashioned is once more to the fore and the high back-comb for the coiffure is one of the most recent revivals. Some of the designs shown are of real tortoise-shell ornamented with cameos, and one design in gold shows a festoon of roses intertwined with foliage in gold.

SMART FROCKS AT THE NEW THEATRE.

Several smart and pretty frocks are worn in "Mrs. Ellison's Answer," at the New Theatre.

As Mrs. Ellison, Miss Granville wears a series of charming toilettes. The cinnamon brown cloth coat and skirt, in which she makes her first appearance, is made with the coat cut very long. The collar and cuffs are in velvet of a darker shade. A dainty little jabot of frills of lace finishes the neck, and Miss Granville wears a large black hat trimmed with ospreys, and a black lace veil. The evening gown which she wears in the same act is a magnificent creation of gold net over gold tissue. The skirt is richly embroidered with gold thread, and the corsage is decorated with turquoise and gold embroidery. The grey crepe de Chine which Miss Granville wears in the second act is a very becoming toilette. It is cut with a princesse effect at the front, where a panel of dyed lace, edged with ball fringe, covers the entire front of the gown. The sleeves are on kimono lines, with a tight-fitting undersleeve. A violet velvet toque, trimmed with grey and mauve plumage, and a stole and muff of smoked fox complete the toilette. Very handsome, too, is mole velvet coat and skirt worn in the last act. Coat and skirt are heavily embroidered, and trimmed with silk tassels. The blouse underneath is of mole-coloured crepe de Chine, and toque, stole and muff are of moleskin. Miss Lucy Wilson's motoring costume in the second act is a very dainty outfit. Over her white serge gown she wears a long coat of the same material with wide kimono sleeves and smart revers of black silk edged with gold braid. A dainty linen stock and cravat of black taffetas at the neck give a smart finish, and a turban-shaped motoring hat and white lace veil are also worn. Miss Wilson's dress in the last act is a very lovely thing. Of rich cream silk it is cut on princesse and decorated with silk embroidery and lace. Miss Claudia Lasell, in the part of Patricia Cornelia Wilkeyne, an American girl, wears a couple of sensational frocks. In the first act she wears a rather vivid toilette in which geranium pink is the dominant colour. The coat is a picturesque garment, very quaintly cut and finished with black velvet and gold buttons. With this is worn a geranium pink picture hat lined with black satin and trimmed with big flowers of geranium pink velvet and a sweeping black plume.

BILIOUSNESS BANISHED.

Seven Years' Constant Suffering Cured by Bile Beans.

"Never seen you look better" was the greeting accorded by parents, relatives, and friends alike to Miss Allice Gertrude Cook, of 85, Mawson Road, Cambridge. It was Bile Beans that made all this change in her, and the same medicine will improve your complexion and make you feel better too.

Miss Cook had suffered from bad bilious attacks for seven years. "I used to have one almost every week," she said. "I had very severe headache, and I became so bad that I could do nothing but lie down the whole of the day. Nothing did me any lasting good until I took Bile Beans.

"There was an immediate improvement in my condition, so I continued to take Bile Beans, and I was quickly restored to health again. Many months have elapsed since I took Bile Beans, and during that time I have not experienced a single attack of biliousness. My cure is solely due to Bile Beans and I shall lose no opportunity of recommending them."

This is frank, honest testimony, and is typical of the many stories told daily, purely out of gratitude for the great benfits derived from Bile Beans. It is wholly because of their natural composition that Bile Beans always restore the smooth working of Nature's disordered processes of digestion and assimilation as no other medicine can. Avoid all old-fashioned remedies that contain minerals or other equally drastic drugs.

Trust to Bile Beans which are eminently suited to sufferers under our Indian climate. Bile Beans prove a permanent cure for nervous debility that tired feeling, want of energy, indigestion, biliousness, liver troubles, constipation, piles, headache, diziness, palpitation, heart burn, flatulence, sickness, nausea, female ailments, colic, spasms and pain in the back and shoulders, rheumatism, colds, gout, liver chills, and influenza.

Sold only in sealed boxes of all Chemists and Stores, Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4, or post free from the Bile Bean Mfg. Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-8 (which contains three times the quantity of Re. 1 size.)

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

A free sample of Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Beans Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 27th Nov. 1907.

Bile-Beans.

BY THE WAY.

THE HUGHES MEDAL.

The Hughes Medal offered by the Royal Society for research work in the department of electricity and magnetism has been awarded to Dr. E. H. Griffiths, M.A., F.R.S., Principal of the University College of South Wales. Both the founder of the prize and the recipient are Welshmen of renown. The medal is called after the name of a former Fellow of the Royal Society, who, although London born, claimed to be a son of Wales. Amongst his inventions was the microphone, and so marketable did his patents prove that he left about three-quarters of a million. Dr. Griffiths, this year's medalist, is a native of Brecon.

THE 5TH LANCERS AND THEIR RECORD.

Of the six regiments of Lancers on the cavalry establishment the 5th (Royal Irish) stand first in order of precedence. Their record of active service commences with Blenheim, whereas none of the other corps belonging to this branch took the field prior to the Peninsular days. After campaigning under Marlborough, the 5th returned to England from Malplaquet and settled down to a long spell of garrison duty. They were not actively engaged again, indeed, until 1885, when they served in the Soudan Expedition of that year. On the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa they served throughout the siege of Ladysmith.

MONSIGNOR J. S. VAUGHAN.

It is stated that the vacancy in the Roman Catholic See of Northampton by the recent death of Bishop Riddell is likely to be filled by the appointment of the Right Rev. Monsignor J. S. Vaughan (youngest brother of the late Cardinal and of Father Bernard Vaughan). Monsignor Vaughan, who has long stood in the foremost rank of London pulpit orators, was some three years ago created a canon of the Westminister Chapter. Shortly afterwards considerable surprise was caused by his entering a Carthusian monastery abroad. But after a few months his health broke down, and his constitution proved to be unfitted for the austerities of the Carthusian rule. He has since resided chiefly in Rome, where he is attached to the Church of San Silvestro, which is much frequented by the English and American colony in the Eternal City.

AMERICA AND THE STEAMBOAT.

Mr. W. H. Bailey, of Sale Hall, Cheshire, sends us a letter contradicting the statement that Americans have to their credit the "first steamboat." Andrew Yarranton, he says, patented the first workable steamboat in 1773, and he worked it on the Severn. Bell and others had one worked on the Clyde before Fulton placed one on the Hudson in 1803, having bought the engines from Messrs. Boulton and Watt, of Soho. Fulton made an imitation of Yarranton's boat at the cost of Francis Egerton, third Duke of Bridgewater, in 1792. The boat was built at Worsley Yard and the engines were made in Salford. The boat was placed on the Bridgewater Canal, but was not used much, as it injured the banks, Fulton then took the Salford and the Worsley drawings with him to Paris, and there submitted the invention (?) to Napoleon as a good method of invading England.

OTHER INVENTIONS.

Mr. Bailey goes on to point out that the soft-iron magnet was invented in England, and so were the steam-hammer the locomotive, the planing-machine, and most of the tools that are used in the construction of these inventions, or in the manufacture of the steam-loom, the self-acting mule, and other machines used for spinning and weaving. America has refined some tools, and improved the gin of the Aborigines of Central Africa for cleaning cotton, but has contributed very few parent inventions to be found in the machine-shops of the world.

PHIL MAY'S GENEROSITY.

Sir Frank Burnand, in lecturing at Edinburgh on Tuesday night, told a stroy of the lavish generosity of Phil May. One night May mentioned that he was not going to his usual club, as he owed a man £30. It turned out that the man, a poor artist, had asked him for a loan of £50, but May had only £20. He handed the artist the money, and the latter pocketed it with the remark, "Thanks, old man. Now you owe me £30." Not until May could pay off this imaginary debt would he return to his usual haunt.

THE RETIRING HEADMASTER OF UPPINGHAM.

Dr. Selwyn, who retires next month from the Headmastership of Uppingham School, is an example of "heredity," for he is the son of a famous former London pedagogue, the Rev. E. J. Selwyn, first Headmaster of Blackheath School. Dr. Selwyn had a brilliant academic career at Cambridge, where he was Bell Scholar, Carus Prizeman, and Browne's Medallist; and successively Eton Scholar, Fellow, Dean, and Lecturer at King's College. Twenty-five years ago he became Principal of Liverpool College, where he met and married a granddaughter of the great Dr. Arnold, of Rugby. Dr. Selwyn has worthily maintained at Uppingham the traditions of Thring.

FROM THE LAKE DISTRICT.

In a new journal devoted to mountaineering in the Lake District an advertisement contains the following encouraging announcement: Illustrated catalogue free on application, containing list of everything the mountaineer, cave, explorer, or camper may require.

Crutches and Sticks to Measure.
Artificial Legs and Arms to Order.

Mountaineering in the Lake District is not, we imagine, under ordinary circumstances, particularly dangerous; but it is well to be prepared for all emergencies.

THE "WEATHER-PLANT" AT KEW.

As bearing on the question of the "weather-plant" ("Abrus precatorius") as an indicator of meteorological conditions, it may be worth recording (writes a correspondent) that some years, ago Professor F. W. Oliver, Quain Professor of Botany at University College, London, carried out a thorough test of the plant at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and the result was published in the "Kew Bulletin." This report stated that no connexion had been proved between the movements of the leaflets and any subsequent changes in the weather. These characteristic movements were, it was further stated, entirely due to changes in illumination, which immediately caused the plant to alter the position of its leaflets, and a small cloud passing over the sun was quite sufficient to bring them from an almost vertical position to the horizontal. The "Abrus precatorius" is only one of several members of the same family so affected by alterations in light rays.

MR. WATTS-DUNTON ON SOCIALISM.

There is in this week's "Christian Commonwealth" a long interview with Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton. Asked what he thought about Socialism, Mr. Watts-Dunton said: For years I have been prophesying that the extravagance, the brutal ignorance, the selfishness, and the display on the part of the vulgar rich would eat into the heart of the British public. The wealthy classes, revelling in luxury, while other people are wanting bread, starving! As I used to say to Morris, the case is not like that of the old Greeks; in this country rich and poor belong to the same race. Will the people stand it? I have long been asking. The contrast would not be so striking if the plutocrats would only keep their wealth to themselves; if they would only do as the old Romans did, conceal it . . . . But to-day rich people flaunt their wealth in the face of the poor especially in America. "Hence," added Mr Watts-Dunton, "the Socialist movement, and it is a tremendous phenomenon."

AN UNHYGIENIC VERSE.

It is the view of Doctor Stott, believe it, as you like, or not, that linen handkerchiefs convey no end of germs which breed, and slay the reckless, foolish man who goes and uses them to blow his nose, or, as may sometimes chance, to dry the glistening tear-drop in his eye. But then, again, I don't know what, in the opinion of our Stott, one ought to use in such a case. Perhaps a handkerchief of lace. If you are keen to know a lot of further details, write to Stott. A letter sent to Cuckfield may reach him without undue delay. ("The Globe")

THE CURATE AND "LUCY GRAY."

Dean Hole's story of Lucy Gray and the curate out of his element has been so often told wrongly that the accurate version of it is now given in the Dean's "Letters" (G. Allen and Sons) as follows: "A young curate, a good fellow, but very shy and bashful, came into a parish which was occupied by Yorkshire yeomen, who bred horses and rode them—and sometimes had steeplechases. He did not get on, and was very much depressed. One day the clerk said to him, 'If you please, sir the prayers of the Church are desired for Lucy Gray. 'Very well,' said the curate; and at every service at which the prayer for all sorts and conditions of men was offered the Church was asked to pray for Lucy Gray, till one morning the clerk rushed into the vestry and said, 'You needn't pray for Lucy Gray any more—she's won the steeplechase!' 'Have I been praying for a horse?' asked the curate; 'I shall leave the place!' But the clerk said, 'You'll do nowt o' sort, sir; I thought little of ye when ye came, but now ye've got the hearts of them all, and ye can do what ye like in this parish, since you took to praying for that horse.'"

ADVICES from Yemen staff, says the Aden correspondent of the "Times of India," that the Mecca mission to the Imam has been unsuccessful in its efforts to impress on the Imam the necessity of coming to an understanding with the Turks, and the so-called ultimatum has failed of its effect. The mission has not met the Imam nor conferred with him. A combination of circumstances prevented its departure of Al Kufla. The insecurity prevailing on the roads and the death of one of the members of the mission, the Mofti of the Hunafi sect, were among the chief reasons. The mission addressed him several letters, but his reply was, as usual, most unsatisfactory. The mission will shortly proceed to Hodeida.

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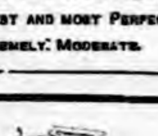

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

An interesting literary anniversary occurs this month, when the "Atlantic Monthly" celebrates its "semi-centennial," or, as we should say in this country, its jubilee. It was in November, 1857, that the first number of this excellent periodical made its appearance, under the editorship of James Russell Lowell. It is thus the oldest of the admirable magazines in regard to which literary America must be confessed to have been a step or two in front of the old country—for Thackeray had not yet formed the idea of the "Cornhill," which was the first English magazine run on the same lines,—but it has always been regarded as one of the best. The first number of the "Atlantic Monthly" is chiefly remembered nowadays because it was in it that the first part of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" made its appearance. Lowell made it a condition of his editorship that he should be allowed to enlist Oliver Wendell Holmes as a contributor and assistant. Holmes threw himself into the enterprise with enthusiasm, and is said to have actually suggested the title under which the new venture came out.

As Mr. Howells, a later editor, observed, he "not only named but made" it, for it was the "Breakfast Table" papers to which the "Atlantic Monthly" owed its success. Mr. Morse tells us that in the commercial panci of the end of 1857 the new magazine would have inevitably failed had it not been for these charming essays. "Their originality of conception, their wit and humour, their suggestions of what then seemed bold ideas, and their expression of New Englandism all combined to make them so popular that the most harassed merchant in that gloomy winter purchased them as a dose of cheering medicine." It is not often that anything so paractical as this can be said in commendation of mere essays; nowadays it is the novel which has usurped their place as the cheerer-up of the afflicted. It was Lowell, however, who stamped on the "Atlantic Monthly" its character for literary distinction and for bold speech on public affairs, but that would not have sufficed for popular success without the help of the Autocrat.

NAPOLEON'S TITLES.

The announcement of a new work dealing with the titles conferred by Napoleon. "L'Armorial du Premier Empire," sets one thinking of a curious story in the history of mankind. One of the chief objects of the French Revolution was to do away with all ranks of nobility, all artificial distinctions between men. In less than twenty years after the fall of the Bastille the need for such toys had made itself so strongly felt that not only were the "ci-devant" nobles allowed to flaunt their titles without danger, but Napoleon thought it necessary to devise a whole new system of nobility for his Imperial Court. When Berlier, one of his leading jurists, objected to the institution of the Legion of Honour under the Cosulate, Buonaparte answered: "Well; men are led by toys. I would not say that in a rostrum, but in a council of wise men and statesmen one ought to speak one's mind. I don't think that the French love liberty and equality; the French are not at all changed by ten years of revolution; they are what the Gauls were—fierce and fickle. They have one feeling—honour. We must nourish that feeling; they must have distinctions. See how they [illegible] down before the stars of foreigners." Some affect[illegible] laugh at the new nobles when they were raised above the common herd of citizens by a stroke of the Imperial pen in 1804, but the general feeling seems at the time to have been in their favour. The Faubourg St. Germain still looks down on the peers of Napoleon's creation, but the titles are still in evidence, in this new Armorial is a work in which Balzac would have delighted. It is odd to remember that the power of literature is witnessed by one conspicuous absence from its pages; Napoleon dared most things, but even his courage was not equal to removing the ban which, once for all, the genius of Moliere had placed upon the title of Marquis.

THE LATE GERALD MASSEY.

Gerald Massey was a minor poet of considerable reputation in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, but is remembered to-day for other reasons. His spirited ballads of the Crimean War are forgotten now that we have Mr. Kipling for our Tyrtæus, and "Babe Christabel" is not even known by name to the majority of modern readers. It is possible that future generations will think of him chiefly as the original of Alton Locke, if, indeed, it is true that Kingsley drew that vivid figure from the young Chartist who became editor of the "Spirit of Freedom" at the age of 21 in the year in which that book was published. Probably there was only a small element of Massey in Alton Locke, though the coincidence between the two young Chartist poets, one in Kingsley's novel and the other in real life, could hardly fail to strike many who knew Massey by repute rather than in person. Apart from his verse, Massey's chief contribution to literature was a bulky treatise on the vexed question of Shakspere's Sonnets in which he endeavoured to rescue our great poet's memory from the shame which some foolish people attach to the normal interpretation of these exquisite peoms by the discovery of a "secret history" in them. According to Massey, Shakspere began in 1592 to address sonnets to his patron Southampton, who presently engaged the young poet to write love sonnets on his behalf to Elizabeth Vernon. Assuming also the feelings of the lady, Shakspere wrote her replies to the Earl; hence the peculiarities of many of the sonnets which have sorely puzzled commentators with their noses in the sand. The best criticism on this elaborate work is that of Professor Dowden: "Mr. Massey writes with zeal; with a faith in his own opinions which finds scepticism hard to explain except on some theory of intellectual or moral obliquity; and he exhibits a wide miscellaneous reading. The one thing Mr. Massey's elaborate theory seems to me to lack is some evidence in its support. His arguments may well remain unanswered. One hardly knows how to tug at the other end of a rope of sand."

MORE ABOUT SPENCER.

The Spencer Trustees announce that a volume containing the "Life and Letters" of Herbert Spencer is shortly to be published. The very full and interesting autobiography which Spencer left for publication after his death has already told most of us as much as we want to know about that great philosopher's intellectual life. But it was only brought down to 1882 with any fulness of treatment; the next eleven years were rather huddled up, and the last ten years of Spencer's life found no mention at all in its pages. The "Life and Letters," which are to occupy "one volume of moderate size," according to the wish expressed by their subject, will accordingly be a welcome supplement—all the more so as it is announced that the incidents described in the "Autobiogrohpy" will not be repeated. Spencer, of course, was in intimate communication with some of the greatest thinkers of his time, and his letters to them should throw additional light on his intellectual development. Perhaps, however, the most interesting thing in the book will be the appendix on "The Filiation of Ideas," which Spencer wrote in the last years of his life, and which is stated to be a curious intellectual history of himself.

MEMOIRS OF MISTRAL.

These interesting memoirs of the Provencal poet follow close upon his election last year to the Nobel Prize for patriotic literature and his refusal of Academy honours. Mistral was born at Maillane in 1830, and sent to school first at St. Michel de Frigolet and afterwards at Avignon. His scribblings during vespers, chiefly translations of the Psalms into the Provencal tongue, brought him into contact with his young schoolmaster Roumanille, alike deeply interested in their native language. These two and another scholar, Mathieu, were the first of the "Felibres," the founders of "Felibrige," by which is meant the restoration of the Oc language. The renaissance of primitive poetry was begun in 1852 with the publication of "Les Provencales." The principal contributor was Roumanille, whose poem "Les Creches" Sainte-Beuve declared to be worthy of Klopstock. According to the Memoirs, Mathieu appears to have done little except first with laundry-maids and their mistresses; certainly the bulk of the work fell upon Mistral. "Mireio," afterwards adopted by Gounod as the libretto of "Mireille," was written in 1856, when Mistral was still a very young man, and published three years later. Lamartine seems to have been greatly excited, and hailed Mistral as the Burns of France, the Provencal Homer. He gives us a portrait: "As the sun was setting Adolphe Dumas entered my room, followed by a fine, modest looking young man, dressed with a sober elegance which recalled the lover of Laure when he brushed his black tunic and combed his smooth hair in the city of Avignon." Perhaps Mistral's greatest and certainly his most useful work is his "Treasury of Felibrige," a colossal dictionary of the Oc dialects in all their ramifications. It must be remembered that the Felibres were not content with keeping the language alive; their aim was to dock it of its corruptions and distortions, and to restore to the written language the purity of the spoken word still prevailing among the primitive peasants.

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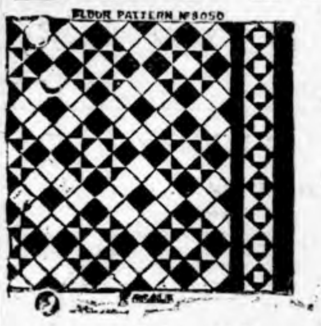

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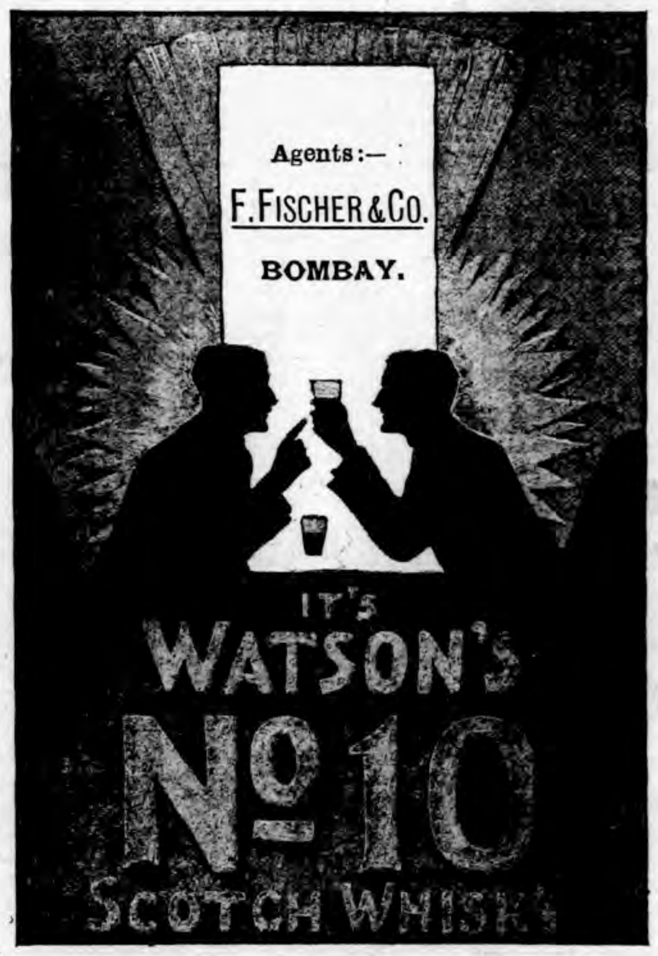

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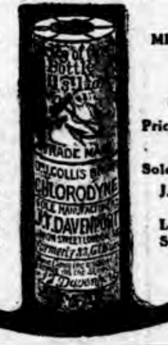

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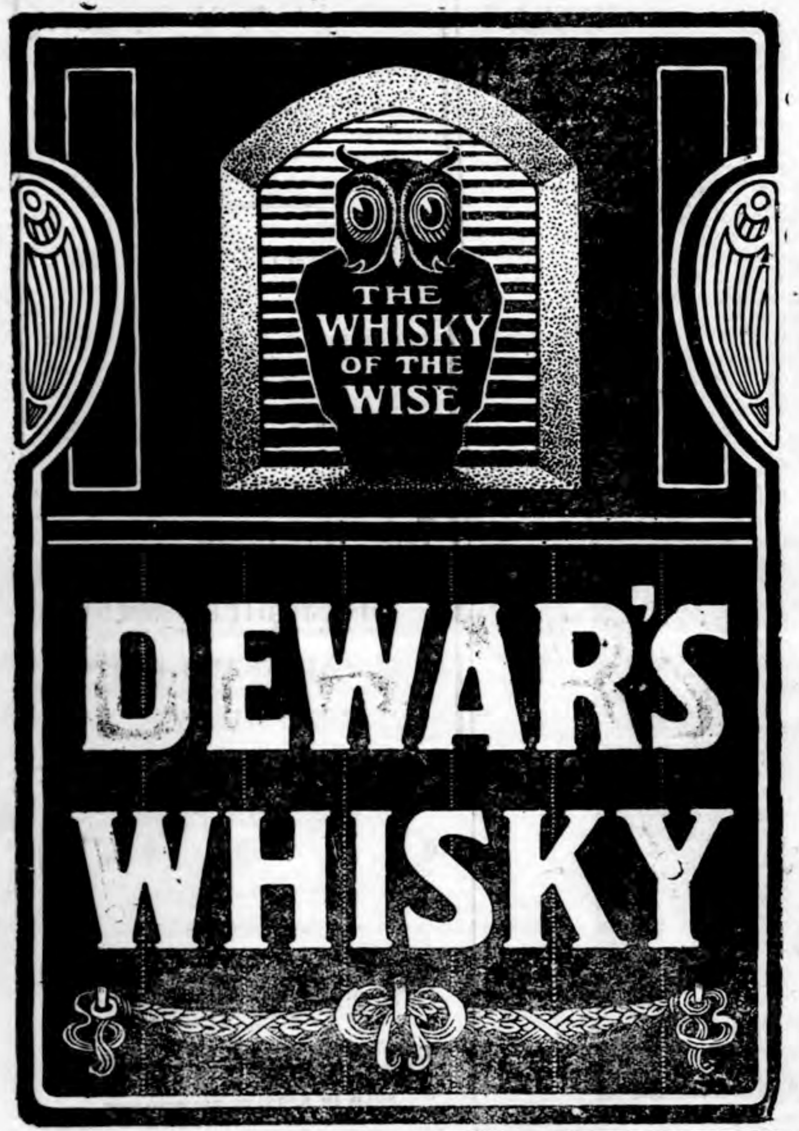
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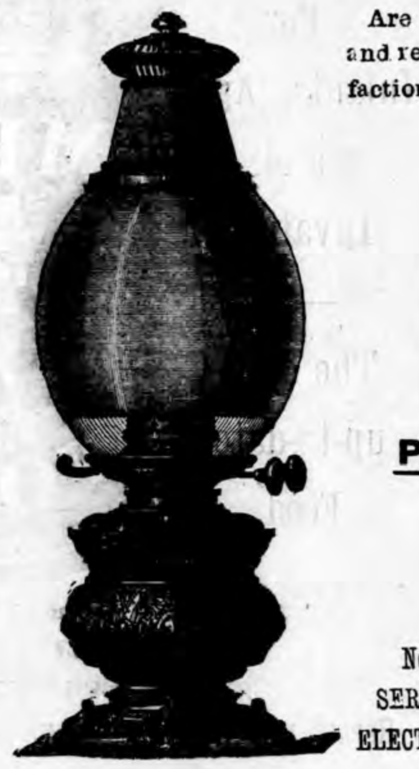

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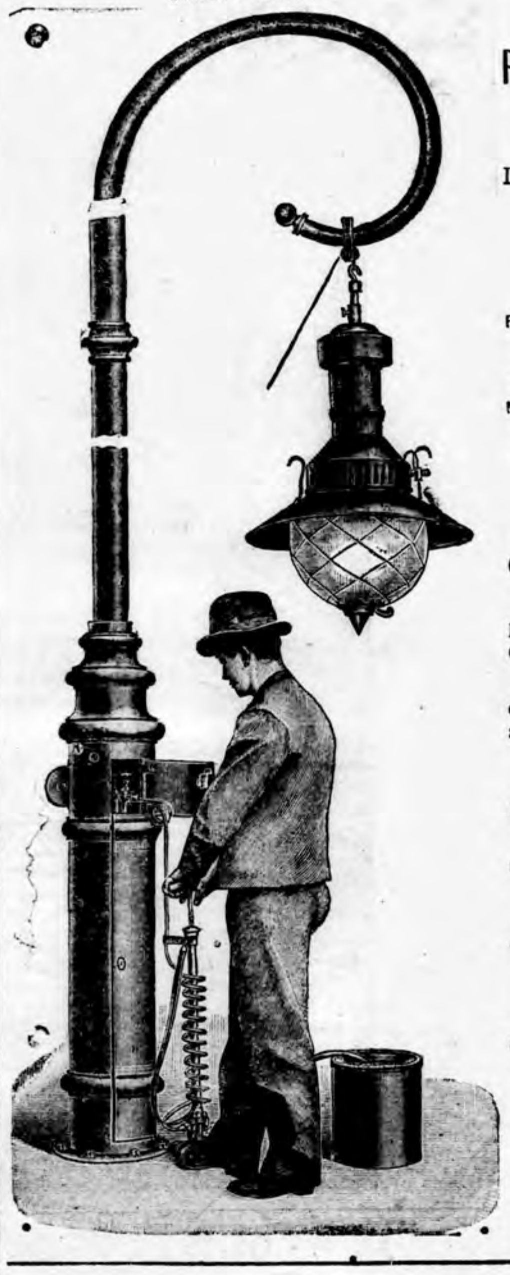

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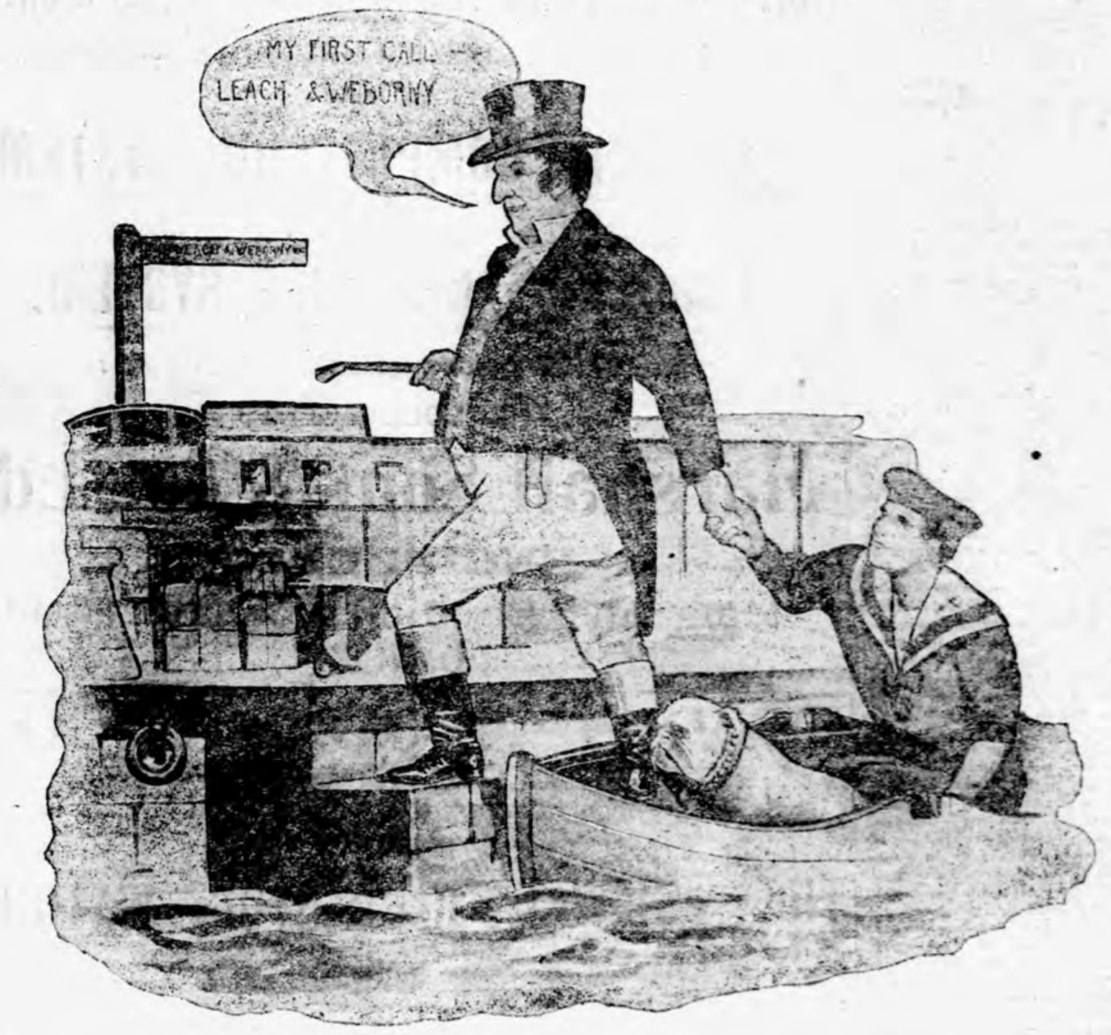
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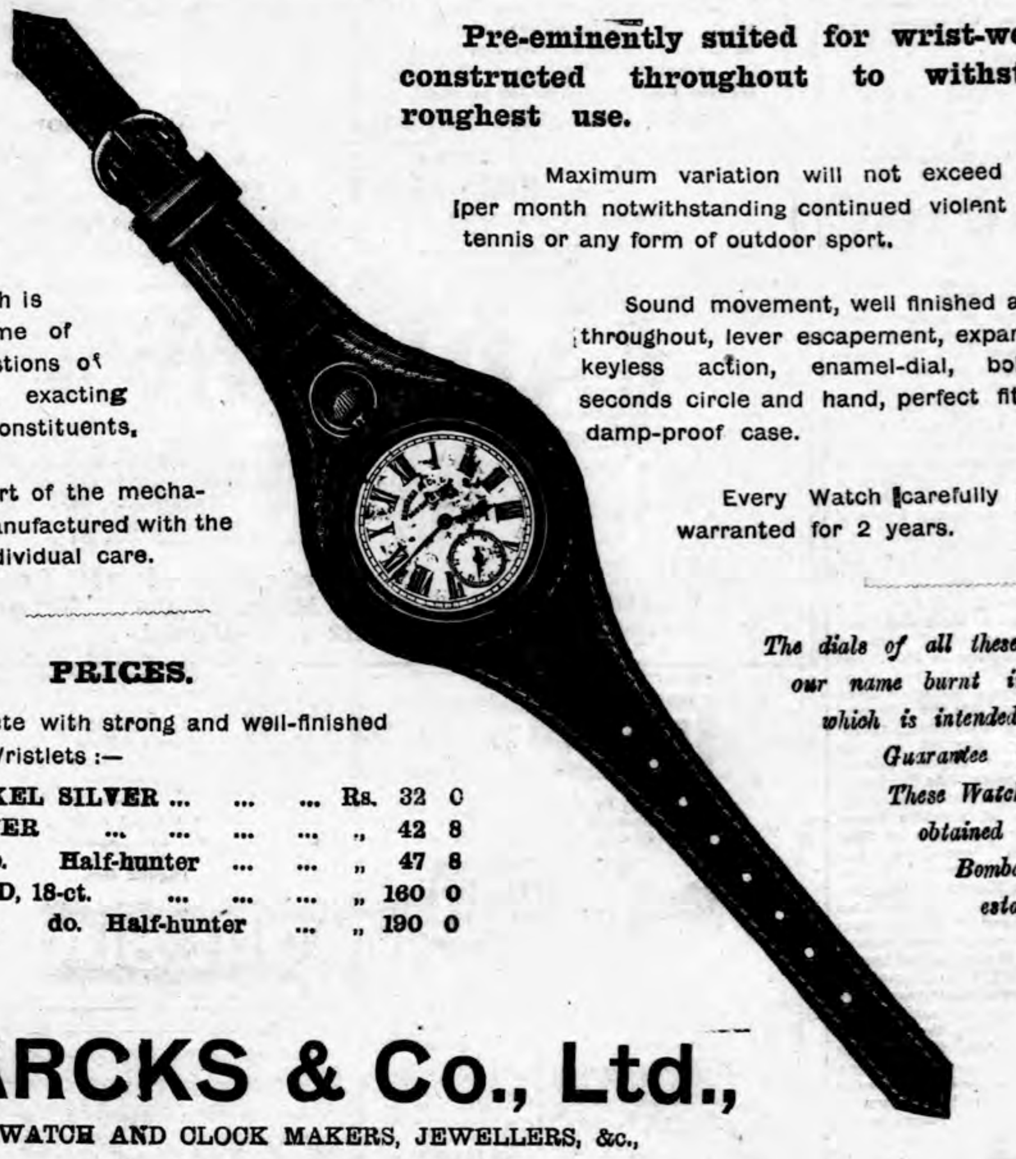

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